THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

Local News

Local news of Boston, Greater Boston and New England, together with features and pictures, will be found on pages 1, 2, 4, 5, 14, and 16.

Cent and Half Milk Jump? Cabinet Resigns in Cuba; RAF Bombs Ruhr District

The World's Day—July 16, 1941

New England: Greater Increase in Milk Price?

Cent and a half rise in retail price of milk is being considered by Massachusetts Milk Control Board. [Page 5.]

Massachusetts legislators in whose districts local courts may be abolished formed a bloc to oppose the long-sought court reform. [Page 2.]

History shows it is not the size, but the moral and intellectual qualities, of a nation's population which determines its influence, a Conference at Harvard on Tomorrow's Children was told. [Page 4.]

The Institute for Social Progress heard a discussion of how the United States can keep the lamp of democracy burning in a war-torn world. [Details and pictures: Page 4.]

A nationwide program for training WPA workers for jobs in private industry was announced in Boston. [Details: Page 1. Picture: Page 4.]

Americas: Cuban Cabinet Resigns

Havana—The Cuban Cabinet resigned to facilitate a reorganization of the Government by President Batista.

Air and Sea: RAF Ignores Weather, Bombs Ruhr

Germany's industrial Ruhr was the target of RAF bombers who crossed the Channel despite unfavorable flying weather. The British admitted loss of three planes; the Germans said they destroyed two British planes.

Civilian air raid casualties in Britain from Jan. 1, 1940, to June 30, 1941, totaled 41,900 fatalities, and 52,678 hospitalized, it was announced officially in London.

Two thousand tons of bombs were dropped by the RAF between June 16 and July 10 on Germany's Ruhr, 1,000 tons on Cologne, and more than 500 tons on the port of Bremen.

Washington: Hopkins Off Again for London

Harry Hopkins, supervisor of the lend-lease program, is en route to London, presumably to check on Britain's war needs, although details of his journey were withheld.

Pegging of rents and prices during the war emergency is under consideration, President Roosevelt disclosed. He suggested separate bills on these measures might be introduced in Congress to permit speedier action. [Financial Page.]

A tax bill every year of the national emergency to pay part of the defense program was foreseen by the President, although he said he had not discussed with Capitol Hill possibility of increasing the pending $3,500,000,000 tax program. [Financial Page.]

Expenditure of almost $1,000,000,000 for construction of power generating facilities during the next five years, to meet pressing defense demands for electric energy, was recommended to President Roosevelt by the Federal Power Commission.

Peace ideas are being planted among well-meaning Americans by persons in Europe or the Far East, President Roosevelt declared. The planting is sometimes done, he said, by persons fairly high up in foreign countries but not actually in official positions. [Page 3.]

President Roosevelt gave his formal unqualified backing to extension of military service for selectees, National Guardsmen and members of the Army Reserve beyond the present limit of a single year. [Page 1.]

The Senate Naval Committee approved a bill authorizing $585,000,000 for the Navy, including $70,000,000 for constructing a plant to produce a new secret explosive.

Legislation to permit the Secretary of War to remove any Army officer from the active service list upon recommendation of a board of five general officers was passed by the Senate and sent to the House.

The WPA estimated 5,000,000 persons would be unemployed during the fiscal year 1942. And, Corrington Gill, Assistant WPA Commissioner, told a House Committee investigating defense job migration, the Federal agency will be able to provide jobs for only 1,000,000.

To help conserve gasoline and oil for defense, the President's Cup Regatta Association announced cancellation of power boat races scheduled for Sept. 19-21.

Without official explanation, the War Department said Congressmen would be given a five-hour beat over the press in receiving news of site selections for new Army construction.

Russia: Red Defenses Apparently Hold

German thrust at Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev continued in heavy fighting without, apparently, effecting a break-through of the Russian defenses. [Page 1.]

Russian counter-offensive west of the Dnieper was said to have driven the invaders back 20 miles or more.

German Luftwaffe attacks on the road to Smolensk were claimed to have done serious damage to Russian communications back of the front.

Food rationing was put into effect in Moscow. No large scale evacuation of the Capital was reported.

Far East: Konoye Cabinet Resigns in Japan

Sudden resignation of the Japanese Cabinet of Prince Fumimaro Konoye intensified speculation over Japan's policy regarding the war. [Page 1]

Seattle Dog's Paw Sends Cash to Tail-Waggers

SEATTLE, Wash., July 16 (AP)—Mister Smut made his mark today on a $110.50 check for the British Relief for Bombed and Injured Animals.

Mister Smut is a black cocker spaniel owned by Mrs. Frank Suttell, Secretary of the Tail-Waggers Club which raised the money. Masters and mistresses of pets such as Smut, in corresponding with members of the Tail-Waggers Club of London, learned of horses, dogs and other pets being maimed during air raids.

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"Not one faileth"

Weather Predictions

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

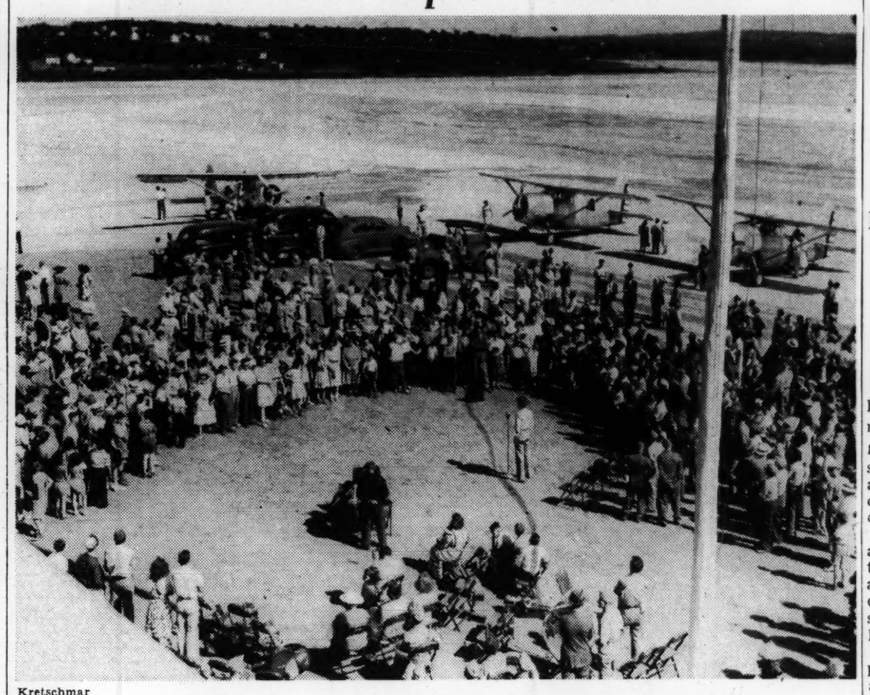
TONIGHT

TOMORROW

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2

Fort Devens Airport Is Dedicated



Kretschmar

New Base of the 152nd Observation Squadron

Completed by WPA labor ahead of schedule in 113 days the new Army airport at the Massachusetts fort was dedicated yesterday. Here a portion of the crowd attending the ceremony hear Col. William A. Smith, Fort Commander, welcome the 152nd Observation Squadron to its new home. The airport is located on a natural plateau of 186 acres and has a master runway 150 feet wide and 5,200 feet long.

Need Is Shown For Extending Draft Service

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16— Congress has been warned by President Roosevelt that failure to extend service of selectees beyond a year will mean serious disintegration of the U. S. Army at a dangerous period in United States history.

On the eve of Senate Military Affairs Committee hearings on extension of the service of selectees, national guardsmen, reservists and regularly enlisted men to six months after the termination of the unlimited national emergency, the President told a press conference that Congress was confronted with the simple choice whether it wanted the Army to disintegrate or not in the next few months.

He estimated that at least two-thirds of the men now in the Army would go back to private life in the next few months unless Congress acts to keep them in the service.

Proposed legislation submitted to Congress by the War Department not only would extend the period of service for all types of soldiers, but would remove the present limitation — 900,000 — on the number of selectees who may be in service at any one time and the restriction that selectees in the land forces "shall not be employed beyond the limits of the Western Hemisphere except in the territories and possessions of the United States, including the Philippine Islands."

Neither the President nor Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, in a letter directed to Speaker Sam Rayburn yesterday, men-

Continued on Page 10, Column 3

Jobs in Industry Sought For 2,000,000 on WPA Rolls

Nationwide plans to find jobs for the more than 2,000,000 workers now on WPA rolls or eligible for enrollment have been put into effect in Washington, Fred R. Rauch, Assistant WPA Commissioner, announced in Boston today.

Preparations for transferring nearly the entire bulk of the WPA load from the public pay roll to private industry have already been made, Mr. Rauch disclosed. He was attending a meeting of New England WPA Administrators at the Hotel Statler.

Training for the WPA workers who have lost their touch in skilled or semiskilled trades will be provided by a short learner's period in industrial plants, the Commissioner said.

Efforts to find employment for the 1,000,000 now officially on WPA, the 400,000 recently laid off, and several hundred thousand estimated to be without employment but eligible for WPA assistance, will not be restricted to skilled workers or laborers, however.

Has Met With Favor

Clerks and others who have held bookkeeping or filing positions before being compelled to seek relief will be cared for. The program to find jobs for WPA workers has been in effect as an experiment for almost a year in various cities throughout the country, Mr. Rauch said.

The program has met with a high degree of favorable comment from both industrialists and unions, he said. The program calls for establishment of a high caliber division and personnel to contact businessmen, employers, and Chambers of Commerce, the Commissioner explained.

Col. John J. McDonough, New England Regional Administrator for WPA, announced that Carl Rogers of Belmont has been appointed regional supervisor for this new training and employment division. The "refresher" courses or training period given to workers in the plants of private industry will last from one to four weeks, Mr. Rauch said.

WPA will pay the employee the learner's salary while he is in the plant, with the understanding that the employer will take him on permanently wherever possible.

Prejudice an Obstacle

Employability is a requirement for eligibility on WPA rolls and therefore WPA should be able to find some spot in private industry, the Assistant Commissioner said. Chief obstacle to employment in many cases has been merely the prejudice against hiring those who have been forced by lowered economic conditions to go on relief, according to Mr. Rauch.

WPA will not only train workers in trades they have had before but will re-train skilled workers in new trades when their former work has become obsolete, it was explained.

Approximately 100,000 workers in New England will benefit from the new program, Colonel McDonough estimated. About three-fourths of these are said to be in Massachusetts.

He also announced that two concerns in Connecticut have already co-operated with the new program. One plant has hired 12 persons and promised to absorb 1,000.

Picture: Page 4.

Senate Passes Bill for Pipe Line From Texas Fields to East Coast

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The Senate passed legislation yesterday designated to facilitate early construction of a pipe line from the East Texas oil fields to the east coast to relieve a threatened oil shortage in the latter area.

The measure, which had previously been passed by the House in slightly different form, would permit the President, when necessary for national-defense purposes, to let private companies use the Government's right of eminent domain in obtaining necessary land for pipe-line construction. Government loans to private companies would be authorized.

The legislation also would empower the Government to engage directly in construction and operation of a pipe line when it was found to be "impracticable" for private interests to do so.

Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee told the Senate that the projected line to New Jersey refineries was expected to cost $70,000,000 and was dsigned to meet a shortage threatened by the transfer of American tankers to Britain.

Senator Chan Gurney (R) of North Dakota contended that more efficient operation of present transportation facilities could offset as many as 100 tankers and make a pipe line "absolutely unnecessary."

The bill now goes back to the House and may be sent to a Senate-House conference to reconcile differences.

Dollar-a-Year Men Receive Checks The Smallest Being for Two Cents

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Today was pay day for 262 dollar-a-year men in the defense program, but only 13 of them had worked a full year and were entitled to a whole dollar. The rest got paid, on a pro rata basis, from 2 cents up.

The checks covered the fiscal year which ended June 30, and the Treasury computed them at the rate of 8⅓ cents a month for the time each executive was on the pay roll. The total of all the payments was only $126.

Many Office of Production Management executives received their annual compensation without ceremony, but John D. Biggers, Production Director, and E. R. Stettinius, Jr., Priorities Director, arranged for public distribution of checks to all recipients in their sections.

Neither William S. Knudsen, OPM Director, nor Sidney Hillman, Associate Director, received a check. They hold office under a 1917 law which provides that they serve without compensation. That exempts them from an old law forbidding the Government to accept the free services of any individual.

The smallest check—for 2 cents—went to Randolph Paul of the Office of Price Administration. Government officials guessed that most of the checks would be framed and never cashed.

Japanese Cabinet Quits; Soviet Claims Line Holds; British Ban Nazi Peace

Foe driven back 20 miles, Moscow says —Nazis claim gains near Smolensk.

By the Associated Press

Wednesday, July 15

The Russians claimed today to have destroyed advanced German motorized forces striking at Leningrad from the Pskov - Porkhov sector some 175 miles to the south and to have held fast in the center of the line around Vitebsk in face of violent and costly fighting.

German dispatches indicated that a powerful thrust was being made to cut the Moscow-Leningrad road and to encircle the former Russian capital from the south. The Russians appear momentarily to have halted this move.

Equally heavy fighting was reported farther south on the Dvina around Vitebsk, between which center and Smolensk the Luftwaffe was reported to be particularly active in destroying roads and Russian transport.

In the Kiev sector, where the Germans reported two days ago that they were on the point of capturing the city, Nazi forces still were being held back.

Nazi Setback Claimed

Meanwhile the Russian counter-offensive west of the Dnieper River, which was begun yesterday, continued and the Germans were said to have been driven back some 20 miles.

Farther to the South the Russian Air Force struck for the third successive night at Ploesti, center of the German-used Rumanian oil fields.

Berlin stated that the aerial offensive in the Smolensk sector, launched according to the familiar German pattern, apparently was aimed at preventing the Russians from bringing up reinforcements to stave off Panzer units which are said to have cracked the last defenses of the Stalin Line somewhere west of Smolensk.

DNB, official German news agency, the source of these reports, failed to say how far the Nazi armies were from Smolensk, which is about 225 miles from Moscow.

The agency dealt at length, however, with havoc reported wrought by the Luftwaffe, declaring that railway stations, spur lines, and bridges were being battered to pieces behind the Russian lines.

Trucks Destroyed

Five hundred trucks, 33 tanks, and a great number of guns were said to have been destroyed by Stuka attacks in the Smolensk area.

Heavy aerial attacks on Russian communication lines also were reported further south. At one point, DNB said, 1,000 freight cars and 23 engines were destroyed in an assault on a network of railways.

At least 150 Russian planes were destroyed on the ground and 72 more shot down by Nazi fighters

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

Prince Fumimaro Konoye
Resigning Premier of Japan

Tokyo action linked to Hopkins move in London to checkmate Axis in Far East.

TOKYO, July 16 (AP)—The Cabinet of Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye resigned en bloc today.

It was announced that the Emperor and Empress are returning immediately to Tokyo from their summer palace.

The Cabinet resignation was unexpected, but there had been reports of disagreement over the policy of Yosuke Matsuoka, who, as Foreign Minister, negotiated the Japanese-Russian neutrality accord of April 18.

There were rumors in Shanghai that Mamoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to Britain, who was returning to Tokyo, might replace Mr. Matsuoka.

The Konoye Government sponsored a policy of vigorous advance in southeastern Asia, but there was known to be a difference of opinion within it concerning policy toward Russia which is now fighting Japan's ally, Germany.

British Spurn Expected Bid From Berlin

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 16—The new German peace offensive which Hitler is expected to launch at the conclusion of his Russian campaign has already failed in advance as far as Britain is concerned.

The British Government will refuse absolutely and uncompromisingly even to consider any Nazi peace offer, no matter what may be the outcome of the Russo-German conflict in Eastern Europe.

It is accepted as certain in well informed quarters here that Hitler intends to launch a new peace offensive, and he may do so even before any decision is obtained on the Russian front. This prospective peace move is expected here to differ from previous peace talks emanating from Berlin in that it is believed that this time Hitler intends to present definite peace terms.

Appeasers Without Influence

It can be stated authoritatively that there is not the slightest possibility of their being accepted or even considered in Britain. That certain elements of the appeasement type may favor a compromise peace is not denied. But it is clear that these appeasers are not only much less numerous than they were a year or two ago, but that they are without any real influence whatever in the present Government.

Despite this uncompromising

Continued on Page 10, Column 6

Isolationists open drive: Nazi peace move foreseen: Page 3.

Middle East: Turks Face West

INSIDE TOBRUK, Libya, July 14, delayed (AP)—Tobruk will be remembered as the place where one Nazi "blitz" stood still.

Here on the edge of the North African desert Panzer divisions have broken against stubborn resistance of hardy soldiers from South Australia, Queensland, Tasmania and England.

Getting food, ammunition and reinforcements into this British pocket in the North African desert constitutes one of the most daring jobs of the war—and the Royal Navy is stubbornly carrying it out despite submarines and screaming Stuka dive bombers.

Destroyers, slippery decks piled with hundreds of cases of ammunition, foods and other necessities, race full speed under cover of night and swerve into the harbor in a blather of foam.

Lighters nose out from the gaunt ruins of buildings along the shattered waterfront as soon as the dark gray form of a destroyer is seen whipping into the harbor The lighters thread their way through a forest of masts of sunken vessels and pull up alongside the warship.

Rain of Bombs

Every man aboard the destroyer including mess stewards, cooks and stokers, moves at high speed to transfer men and supplies to the lighters on one side while the wounded and out-going material are hoisted aboard from the other side.

The night this writer arrived aboard a destroyer a stick of bombs fell within a few yards of the munitions piled on the deck. Australians, hung like Christmas trees with equipment, stumbled ashore as each time a new shower of bombs forced them to duck or miss their footing. Harbor defenses pumped a stream of shells at the bombers overhead.

Trucks carry the provisions from the shore into the stronghold. By the time they move the destroyer's job usually is done, the turnaround taking about half an hour. When day dawns the warship should be miles away from Tobruk.

On land the war of movement has been frozen into a war of position, fought under conditions not unlike those of 1918.

A little band of a few thousand men clinging like limpets to the rocky soil of the Libyan coast form a threatening bulge in the side of any Axis advance into Egypt.

Guns Seldom Stilled

After more than three months the guns of this fortress seldom are stilled though the rest of the western desert front may be silent in the suffocating July heat.

Strongly entrenched behind miles of barbed wire sweeping a great semi-circle 30 miles around Axis-encircled Tobruk, the Australians defend themselves aggressively against all attacks.

A single star shell floating up into the night can release a curtain of defensive fire reminiscent of the World War.

Syrians Enter Turkey To Escape Bombing

By the Associated Press

Alexandretta, Turkey, July 14 (Delayed)

A thousand or more Syrians and Italians and a sprinkling of Germans have poured into Alexandretta and other Turkish border towns the past week as a result of the British occupation of neighboring Syria.

Many of the Syrians said they left their homeland because they feared German bombings would start as soon as the Allies took over their towns.

By Harold G. Laycock

Military Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor Accredited to the British Middle East Command.

HAIFA, Palestine—Reports in Turkish quarters here that current examination of the Anglo-Russian pact in Ankara, Turkey, may produce far-reaching developments in the co-operative strategy of Britain, Russia, and Turkey is substantiated somewhat by the shift of Turkish regiments to the borders of European Turkey and preparations to continue such transfers on a larger scale.

This possible development also is linked with the end of the conflict in Syria which relieves Turkey of a potential threat on its southeastern border. In this connection, it is interesting to learn that seven large ferryboats just delivered to Turkey from Clydeside, have been rushed from the port of delivery, Mersina, to Istanbul to transport Turkish troops across the Bosporus. These troops, after months of standing by on Turkey's Syrian frontier, have been speeding across Anatolia toward the Straits.

These ships, 180 by 40 feet, have made unescorted voyages of 14,000 miles from England. In size they supersede anything Turkey so far possesses and with their speed and newness they are invaluable in their role as transports linking Asia Minor with European Turkey across the Bosporus.

The coincidence of their transfer from Mersina to Istanbul following Syria's capitulation has not been ignored here. It coincides with reports of a virtual evacuation of Turkey's Syrian frontier fortifications and the westward exodus of divisions to reinforce the Turko-

Continued on Page 10, Column 7

United States Consul in Syria describes "go-between" armistice role: Page 7.

Soviet Envoy Smiles

Mr. Hopkins will try to find out just what London considers to be its added margin of safety and discuss with British officials the wisest allocation of this margin between the three anti-Axis markets in the Far East.

Every indication points to the rapid emergence of Russia as a major market. Russian Ambassador Constantine Oumansky was received by President Roosevelt on July 14. He came away with smiles on his face and it was intimated at the Russian Embassy that it had been a "most satisfactory" conference.

It was "satisfactory." He learned that every possible consideration will be given to Russia's war material requirements. The Japanese learned about his satisfaction and obviously jumped to the logical conclusion that American war materials soon would be moving to Vladivostok as well as to Chungking and Java.

In Tokyo there were complaints that American airplanes soon would be in Siberia. Then the Japanese Cabinet resigned. Cause and effect are becoming easier to trace these days as Washington's policy of embarrassing and check-

Continued on Page 10, Column 4

The particular importance of a visit to London by Mr. Hopkins at this moment is to determine whether Britain can reduce its requirements in the light of Germany's current involvement in Russia. The assumption here is that Germany is losing enough equipment in its Russian campaign to make it possible to pare down shipments to Britain without getting too near the danger line.

Supply schedules for all three markets have been revised upwards time and again within the past weeks. How much is or will in the future go to each area is something the Lend-Lease office is not talking about. But it is already big in the first two cases and is likely to become much bigger for all three.

So far as official sources at the White House are concerned, Mr. Hopkins is going to London for what is called a "refresher" course. But he has something else much more important than to get a new slant on the general situation from the London angle. He is to work out carefully with Britain just how much of America's war production in coming months can be spared from the British Isles for use in the Far East.

There are now three markets in the Far East which Washington desires to supply with just as much war material as can be spared from Britain. They are China, the Netherlands East Indies, and Russia.

WASHINGTON, July 16—Harry Hopkins, personal friend of the President and dispenser of lend-lease materials to opponents of Nazism, is on his way to London again.

The Japanese Cabinet has resigned.

These two seemingly remote facts, which came to light this morning, provide the public tip-off on about as effective a piece of American influence in this delicately interrelated world picture as Washington has been able to chalk up to its credit.

The fact of the matter, confirmed off-the-record in official quarters, although no one is willing to be quoted publicly, is that these two events culminate a period in which Washington has used every pawn at its disposal in an effort to checkmate an obvious Japanese intention to make a new move southwards to Indo-China or the East Indies.

Important London Task

Court Reorganization Bill Opponents Form Non-Partisan Coalition in Legislature

B. U. Concert Will Present Two Soloists

Highlighting Boston University's 27th annual Summer Session, two outstanding University soloists will present a voice and instrument recital tomorrow evening at 8:15 in Jacob Sleeper Hall—the first of a group of five weekly musical programs open free to the public.

Doric Alviani, baritone, music supervisor at Massachusetts State College, Amherst, will be the featured vocalist, singing several numbers. His accompanist will be Wilfred Hathaway, of Segreganset, a student at Massachusetts State College. Sarkis Kurkjian, of Watertown, talented Boston University College of Music graduate, will be the instrumentalist, playing a group of violin selections.

Other artists and groups participating in the five-star program are: Edith Stearns, piano recital, July 22; Prof. Raymond C. Robinson, organ recital, July 31; Summer Session Demonstration Band Concert, Aug. 5; Summer Session Chorus Concert, Aug. 15. All performances will be presented in the evening at Jacob Sleeper Hall with the exception of the organ recital by Professor Robinson which will be given at Trinity Church in the afternoon. Arrangements for all the concerts are under the supervision of Prof. Ruth E. Myers, Assistant Professor of Music.

This afternoon, the first in a series of four weekly forum programs, open free to the public, Dr. Noel P. Laird, Boston University visiting professor from Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., discussed war propaganda, contrasting modern streamlined methods of verbal barrages with the outmoded propaganda outbursts directed against the United States during the first World War.

On Wednesday afternoon public forums were instituted three years ago as one of the highlights of the Summer Session activities program. Providing stimulating informal and social discussion on important factors influencing American life, the forums are divided into half-hour talks by the lecturers followed by half-hour question-and-answer periods in which the audience participates.

Other speakers and their subjects are: Prof. Richard P. Doherty, Professor of Economics at the University's College of Business Administration, "Economics and Socal Changes of War," July 23; the Rev. Dr. Charles Rhind Joy, European Director of the Unitarian Service Committee, "From Internment Camp to Freedom," July 30; Dr. Harold E. Conrad, Visiitng Professor of History and Dean of Men at Ottawa University, Ottawa, Kan., "Current Canadian-American Relations," Aug. 6.

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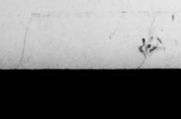

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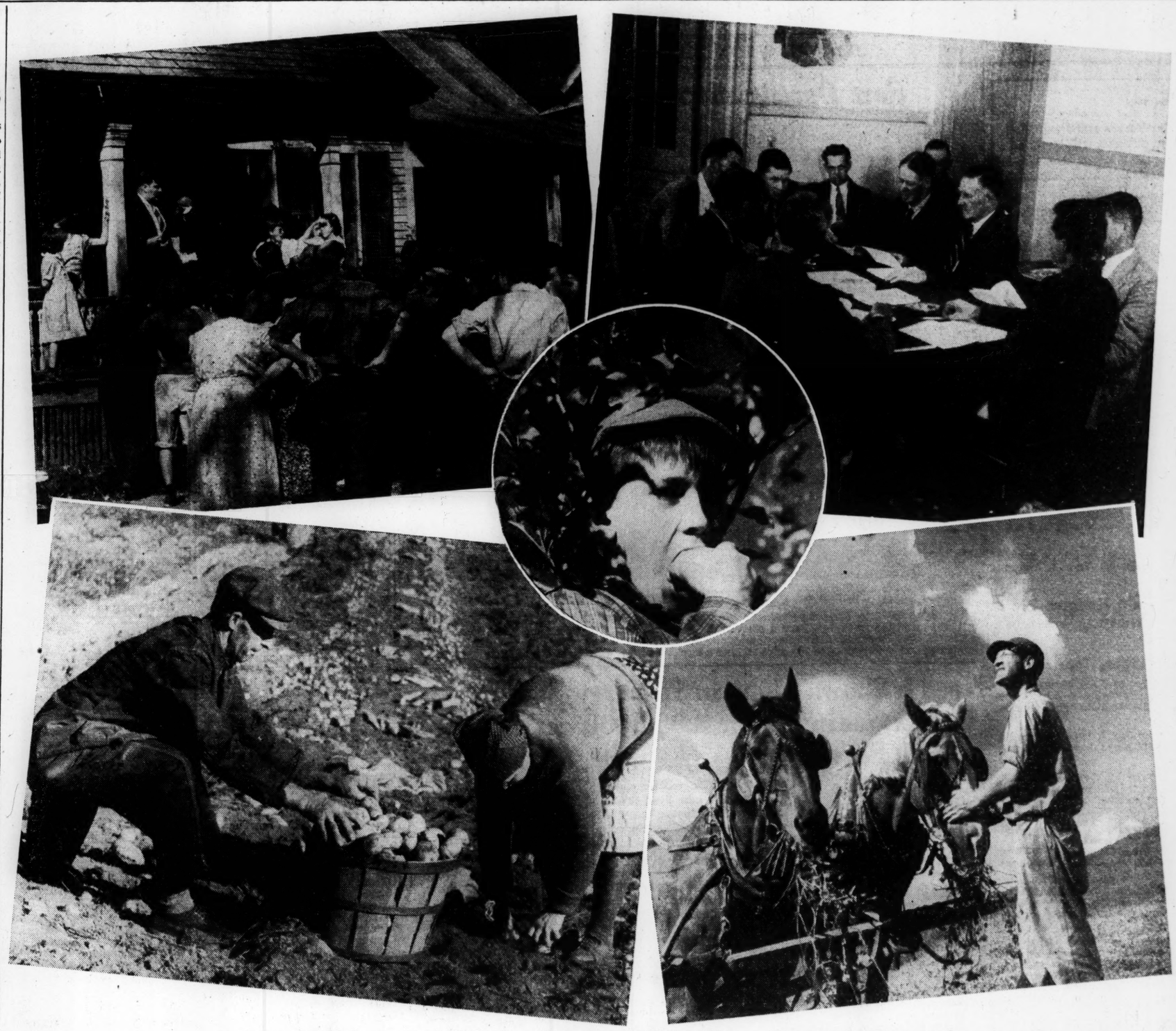

Some of Episodes in U. S. Agriculture Department's Motion Picture 'Harvests for Tomorrow'

Upper left—Auction on the Fred Mosher farm in North Pomfret, as pictured in the Federal film opening in Boston July 24.

Upper right—Around the council table Yankee farmers gather with experts to study minerals and other foods needed to conserve the long-cultivated acres of New England.

Lower left—"They worked hard, yes, spring and fall, summer and winter, they worked hard to harvest the riches of the good earth. Corn and wheat—and a hundred other crops—draining the richness stored in the earth for thousands of years." (Quotation from the film, "Harvests of Tomorrow.")

Lower right—Houses and barns, farms and people thrive on the richness of good New England soil.

Inset—This young man takes a healthy bite from a good New England apple.

'Bomb Blight' Exhibit Set For Common

A miniature reproduction of a two-story dwelling will be erected on the Boston Common ball park for a "bomb blighting" demonstration to be staged tonight at 7 p. m., by the Protection Division of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

The demonstration will be the first in a series of air-raid precaution exhibitions designed to educate Massachusetts citizens in air-raid precaution activity.

During the demonstration, a Boston fireman dressed in an asbestos suit will "scoop up" an incendiary bomb.

Film Drama of N. E. Farming Coming to Hub

Dramatizing both necessity and the means for improving New England agricultural production, including dairying, to gear into the Nation's ascending food needs, the United States Department of Agriculture is releasing a new motion picture, "Harvests for Tomorrow," photographed in New Hampshire and Vermont.

The photoplay, which will be shown locally at RKO-Boston Theater July 24 to 30, and in other New England theaters soon, follows previous Agriculture Department films that won wide comment, "The River," and "The Plow That Broke the Western Plains."

N. E. Farming Difficult

New England farming presents peculiar problems, the Department of Agriculture emphasizes, because the fields have been under cultivation so many generations they require rebuilding and conservation more acutely than land in most other areas.

Year by year, the Agriculture Department says, since 1933 New England farmers have shown a growing appreciation of the benefits of the conservation program until today 73,581 of them are enrolled in the six New England States. A total of 195,624 additional farmers in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania bring the northeastern participation up to 269,205. Nationally, more than 6,000,000 farmers are in the AAA this year.

Nevertheless, not all eligible farms are yet enrolled.

In the scheme of total war introduced by the fascist powers, the well-being and morale of the entire population are just as important as naval and military preparations, the Agriculture Department insists. In order eto maintain production schedules required by modern war, industrial workers must have proper foods.

It is significant, the Department points out, that one of the most urgent requests made of Washington by the British was for quantities of tomato juice, powdered and condensed milk, cheese, and dried eggs. These supplies are being distributed to the civilian as well as the military defenders of England.

Britain's Needs at Stake

As a result of both British and American needs, therefore, the Department of Agriculture on April 3 launched a campaign for expanded production of dairy products and certain vegetables. Purpose of the campaign is to establish reserves of imperishable foods for export and domestic consumption.

Soil conservation, as R. M. Evans, Administrator of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, recently commented, has a direct connection with nutrition.

"Impoverished soil," he observed, "cannot produce good food. Just as surely as poor soil makes poor people, poor soil makes poor diets. We can't go on squandering our soil, wasting its substance and its richness as in the past if we expect to have a well-nourished, strong people in the future. The Soil Conservation Service program and the Triple-A conservation program have come none too soon. They are insuring that we shall have continuing abundance from the land. . . ."

Some of the story of the regeneration of the soil and the people of a region rich in history is told in the film, "Harvests for Tomorrow."

Modified Border Regulations Sought

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Senators from Canadian border States agreed yesterday at a meeting attended by Maine's Gov. Sumner Sewall to ask the State Department and Canadian officials to modify border regulations.

The conferees discussed the possibility of seeking from Canada easing of war-born exchange and travel restrictions. Barriers on spending in the United States by Canadian citizens and certain passport restrictions, Senator Wallace H. White (R) of Maine said, were contrary to the "free border" relations between the two countries.

Moor Survivors Nearing Boston

Nearly two months after they were set adrift in the South Atlantic, 22 survivors of the Robin Moor will arrive in Boston tomorrow or Friday on the American freighter Robin Locksley.

They will dock in Boston Harbor and once again see American soil 57 days after the blinking lights atop a German submarine told them they must abandon ship or go to the bottom aboard her.

They are among 35 who were rescued by a British vessel and taken to Cape Town, South Africa, of whom six others are aboard the Exilona, due in Boston next week. Seven of the 35 were bound for South Africa, anyway.

In addition, eleven others, including a four-year-old child, were rescued by a Brazilian vessel June 9 after 18 days adrift in a life boat. Nine of these reached New Orleans June 26 aboard the American steamer Deltargentino.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

Second Annual New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children. Address by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt at the first public forum of the Conference. The topic of Mrs. Roosevelt's speech will be "Family Well-being and National Morale." In Sanders Theater, Cambridge, at 8 p. m.

Barber Shop Quartet Championships. Four quartets will compete each week over a period of five weeks for this year's championships. All quartets will be dressed in old-time costumes, and will vie in true "Barber Shop Settings." The championships are sponsored by the Boston Barber Shop Quartette Society in co-operation with the Boston Park Department and the WPA Department of Recreation. At the Fens Stadium, 8:30 p. m.

Thursday

Benefit for the British War Relief and the Heard Garden Fund under the auspices of the Ipswich Garden Club. A competition flower arrangement will be one of the features. At the old Heard Mansion, opposite the Whipple House on South Main Street. Open to the public from 10:30 a. m. to 6:00 p. m.

Gallery Talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. Mrs. Tanner of the Museum staff will lecture on "Fresco Paintings." At 11 a. m.

Music at the Gardner Museum. Mariam Burroughs, violinist, and Leo Litwin, pianist. Fenway Court, Boston, at 2:45 p. m.

Amusement Timetable: Page 16

Radio Timetable: Page 5

Air Raid Precaution School Is Planned for the Bay State

Military and defense news in brief:

ARP School for Industry—Massachusetts will shortly have an air raid precaution school for industry patterned after the schools suggested for industry throughout the country by Civilian Defense Director, Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia. Sponsored by the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, the school will teach key men of industries how to set up protective measures in their own plants. Former Gov. Lewis O. Barrows of Maine will direct the school which will open Aug. 1 and operate at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, with staff members of the school acting as instructors. The program is endorsed by the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety.

43rd Division Review—A 2½-hour parade by New England's 43rd Division at Camp Blanding, Fla., was scheduled today with Governors Robert A. Hurley of Connecticut and Sumner Sewall of Maine looking on.

Ship Sponsors Named — Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, has named sponsors for two new ships to be added to the United States Navy in October. They are Mrs. Edward B. Tryon of Lionville, Pa., who will serve as sponsor for the U. S. S. Nicholas to be launched at the Bath Iron Works, and Mrs. Albert T. Church, who will sponsor the submarine Grouper being built at the plant of the Electric Boat Co., Groton, Conn. Mrs. Tryon is the great-great-great granddaughter of the late Maj. Samuel Nicholas, U. S. Marine Corps, after whom the destroyer is named. Mrs. Church is the wife of Rear Admiral Albert T. Church, U. S. N., Director of the Engineering Experimental Station, Annapolis, Md.

Army Cadet Exams — Physical examinations for flying cadet applicants in western and central Massachusetts will be given by a travel examining board during the next two weeks. Today and tomorrow, the board will be at the Highland Hotel, Springfield. The rest of the itinerary follows: July 18, Wendell Hotel, Pittsfield; July 21, Mansion House, Greenfield; July 22-23, Bancroft Hotel, Worcester; July 24-25, Raymond Hotel, Fitchburg. Applicants must be between 20 and 26 years old, single, and have had two years of college or be able to pass a written examination.

N. E. Enlistments Up — New England enlistments in the Army numbered 726 in June, 146 more than in the previous month, Lieut. Col. John L. Rice, First Corps Area Recruiting Officer, has announced. More than half—364—chose the Air Corps. One hundred and ten elected to go to Hawaii, 54 to Panama, and five to the Philippines.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

RAIN FAIR WARMER COLDER

TONIGHT ↑

TOMORROW ↓

COLDER FAIR WARMER RAIN

Boston and Vicinity: Clearing this afternoon; fair and slightly warmer tonight with the lowest temperature in the middle 60's; Thursday fair, warmer than today; light southeast winds shifting to southwest by Thursday morning and becoming fresh during the afternoon.

Maine: Increasing cloudiness in the interior, low clouds and fog on the coast, clearing tonight; Thursday cloudy with showers and cooler in north portion by evening.

Vermont: Increasing cloudiness tonight followed by showers Thursday afternoon; slightly warmer tonight, cooler near Lake Champlain by tonight.

New Hampshire: Increasing cloudiness followed by scattered showers over north portion Thursday afternoon; slightly warmer tonight.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight, preceded by clearing near the coast this afternoon; Thursday increasing cloudiness; slightly warmer tonight and near the coast Thursday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
New Orleans	78	93	Boston	60	71
New York	67	74	Chicago	68	91
Norfolk	68	74	Denver	56	83
Philadelphia	65	79	Kansas City	68	91
St. Louis	72	92	Los Angeles	64	87
San Francisco	55	69	Miami	77	90
Washington	68	82	Minneapolis	58	77

A—8:30 a. m., D. S. T., July 16.
B—Maximum for previous 24 hours.

High Tides in Boston

Wednesday, 6:06 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Thursday, 6:29 a. m.; height 8.1 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:48 p. m.

Foes of Plan Are Certain It Faces Defeat

Massachusetts lawmakers, who faced the loss of their courts through possible reorganization of districts, today formed a nonpartisan coalition in opposition to the bill before the Legislature which would abolish immediately three of the 72 courts, and eventually 10 others, and the positions of almost 100 special justices.

Representative James P. McAndrews (D) of Adams, one of the promoters of the coalition move, declared the proposal to reorganize and conselidate the court system was a "hurry-up and patchwork job," and he expressed confidence the bill would be rejected.

The reorganization program was recommended by the Legislative Committee on Judiciary sitting as a special commission. Its plans fall far short of those of various reform advocates, some of whom have proposed complete reorganization of the courts, including establishment of circuit courts, full-time judges, complete abolition of special justices and the like. Yet the commission's proposals were put forward as a "preliminary move in the right direction."

The Stoughton, Winchendon and Great Barrington district courts were selected for abolition on Dec. 31, the presiding justices of the first two having passed on and Judge Walter B. Sanford of the Great Barrington court being reported anxious to retire.

Eliminations Proposed

Elimination of the Adams, Amesbury, Ipswich, Peabody, Orange, Chicopee, Ware, Natick, Williamstown and Leominster courts was proposed upon resignation, retirement or passing on of presiding justices.

The commission also recommended gradual reduction of the number of special justices from 157 to 59, or one for each court. This would be accomplished by nonfilling of vacancies. In addition, special justices would be eligible for retirement at 65 on a pension amounting to three fourths of their average annual earnings as special justices.

To force courts to remain in session for more adequate periods and to prevent oft-criticized abuses, the commission proposed establishment of a five-member administrative council with wide powers over the courts.

This council would replace a present three-member committee. It would be composed of district justices appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

It would be authorized to establish uniform practices, regulate assignment of justices and special justices, determine the number of simultaneous sessions which may be held in any court, sittings of special justices, and the time for holding criminal and civil sessions.

Chief Justice Would Act

Failure of courts to comply with council orders would be reported to the Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court for proper action.

The Judiciary Committee acting as a commission also proposed elimination of eight of the 10 trial justices at the end of their present terms. The other two, in Hardwick and Barre, would be continued because these communities are some distance from district courts. Those to be removed sit at Andover, North Andover, Hopkinton, Hudson, Ludlow, Marblehead, Nahant and Saugus. Those justices conduct lower court sessions on misdemeanors.

The 17 Judiciary Committee members signed the report, but several also submitted supplementary reports asking for more drastic reforms.

The study on the district courts was started in April after Representative Arthur I. Burgess (R) of Quincy, House Chairman of the Legislative Committee on Judiciary, filed an order to establish the Committee as a commission for an exhaustive investigation.

The members argued that if these justices are paid equitably for outside work, they will spend less time doing such study work in court to secure what amounts in most cases to more than $5 an hour.

To provide for the proposed court eliminations, the Commission recommended the following court consolidations:

Great Barrington with Lee; Stoughton with Franklin; Winchendon with Athol and Gardner; Orange with Greenfield; Chicopee with Holyoke; Ware with Northampton; Natick with Framingham; Leominster with Fitchburg; Adams and Williamstown with North Adams; Amesbury and Ipswich with Newburyport; Peabody with Salem.

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HYANNIS—Madden's Garage ..... Tel. 1230
LOWELL—154 Fletcher St. ..... Tel. 7710
MALDEN—Burns' Garage ..... MAL. 1227
MONTPELIER—Tavern Garage ..... Tel. 48
NEWBURYPORT—Cashman & Condon ..... Tel. 22
QUINCY—19 Saville St. ..... GRA. 8200
SALEM—Hughes Garage ..... Tel. 0181
SPRINGFIELD—Kimball Garage ..... Tel. 2-3141
TAUNTON—Young's Trans. ..... Tel. 377
WALTHAM—580 Main St. ..... WAL. 3358

HERTZ System Service

Isolationists Open Drive; Nazi Peace Move Foreseen

By Joseph C. Harsch

Former Berlin Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor who is now in the United States

WASHINGTON, July 16—Congressional isolationists launched their biggest drive of this phase of the war here last night in what appears to be an effort to seize on a believed change in public sentiment resulting from Germany's invasion of Russia.

On the floors of House and Senate and over the radio Senators Burton K. Wheeler (D) of Montana and Robert Taft (R) of Ohio and Representative Frank B. Keefe (R) of Wisconsin accused President Roosevelt of attempting to lead the Nation into war against its will and challenged him to face the issue openly by giving Congress a vote on the straight issue of peace or war.

Behind their action is the apparent fact that there has been a sharp increase in non-interventionist mail and telegrams reaching members of Congress during the past two weeks and a proportionate decrease in this type of public expression of interventionist sentiment.

Coincident with this Congressional reaction to events in Europe are repeated indications that advocates of peace with Adolf Hitler are hard at work again advocating the theory that America could do business with Nazi Germany if a peace could be patched up after conclusion of the Battle of Russia.

'Any Price' Peace

As far as can be determined these peace feelers are as yet only the spontaneous reaction of what President Roosevelt called "peace at any price" groups to the general situation. Asked about German inspired peace moves at his press conference late yesterday, he said that so far as he knew nothing had yet appeared which was more than this sort of thing, although he added that some of them had the earmarks of being "planted."

In high Administration quarters it was further explained that German agents apparently are occupied at the moment in preliminary attempts to establish contact with presumed potential appeasement elements both here and in Great Britain while allowing the regular peace groups to soften the way for them with their own individual peace talk and purported plans.

It is of course taken for granted in informed quarters that as soon as Hitler can claim a decisive victory in Russia—if he ever can—he will immediately launch a real peace offensive. Hitler's probability of taking this line is considered in these quarters to be increasing with Russian resistance, which is now believed here to be more successful than had been anticipated in Berlin.

Hope Versus Fact

It is noted that during the first ten days of the Russian campaign German news agencies claimed both the virtual destruction of the Russian Army and annihilation of the Russian Air Force. Those claims apparently represented what the Germans had expected to achieve by that time. But while the German offensive seems to be still progressing, the Russians are also still resisting with apparent vigor.

In other words, it is felt here that Hitler is probably paying much more dearly for his conquest of Russia than he anticipated, and that he will emerge from it, if successful, in a much weaker condition for resumption of the attack on Britain. Therefore the thing to be expected in the coming period is increasing German propaganda moves aimed primarily at keeping the United States out of the war. Any apparent peace offer to Britain would presumably, at least according to German logic, have the effect of slowing down America's tempo of aid to Britain.

It is even considered possible that Hitler may make a real effort to obtain a compromise peace with Britain in order to gain time to consolidate his continental position and recuperate from his Russian losses before resuming his drive toward world conquest.

Crucial Period Nearing

It is obvious that a crucial period in the war is nearing. If German propaganda could successfully reverse the American trend toward involvement at this juncture Britain would perhaps find itself inclined to accept what had the superficial appearance of a fair peace.

It is equally obvious that the current movement of German power eastwards instead of westwards has alleviated to some extent the sense of nearing danger which prevailed in this country so long as Britain was the direct objective of German military attack.

How extensive is this sense of reduced danger and therefore reduced inclination to American intervention is a moot point here. The isolationist bloc is convinced that it is large and significant and that this is their moment for a counter-offensive against Roosevelt policy.

It came yesterday afternoon with triple impact. Senator Wheeler led off in the Senate with particular attention to what he termed British propaganda in the United States.

Referendum Sought

Representative Keefe on the House floor called on the President to ask Congress for a declaration of war "so that the people will have a chance to vote on this burning issue."

Later in the evening Senator Taft went on the air in a nationwide radiocast with the charge that "the occupation of Iceland indicates a deliberate policy to involve the United States in war without Congressional action."

Both of the two Senators heavily stressed what they considered the significance of some recent public opinion polls which showed a majority of Americans voting "no" on the straight issue of whether the Nation should go to war.

"I am convinced," said Senator Taft, "that if the question of war is submitted to the people by referendum, or if it is submitted to their representatives in Congress, a great majority will speak for peace and aid to Britain, but against war."

Wheeler's Words

Along this same line Senator Wheeler said: "I know that the vast majority of the people of this country, regardless of whether they are located in the East or West, in the North or South, are against our getting into this war. I know that while the overwhelming sentiment of this country was sympathetic to Great Britain, that sentiment is rapidly turning because of the stupidity of English propagandists who are seeking to get us into the war and because of the fact that the people feel they are being led down the road to war by British propaganda."

There is no doubt that many members of Congress are impressed by the recent change in their mail and inclined to agree with the isolationist leaders that for the moment at any rate American public opinion is less interventionist than it has been for some time. This feeling arising, as it does, just as the Administration has launched its drive for removal of Congressional restrictions on the use of "selectees" outside the Western Hemisphere and extension of the 12-month term of service appears to indicate a protracted and bitter struggle with the outcome in real doubt.

New Magazine Strongly Anti-Axis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—A new magazine, Free World, seeking to make itself "the world magazine of the democracies" against the Axis doctrine of a totalitarian "new order," will be published monthly in English, it is announced here yesterday. In the publication, beginning with a July issue, leading Americans will co-operate with distinguished European evacuees to present a stronger anti-Axis front in the United States, the Western Hemisphere and throughout the world through discussion of world affairs and democracy, the announcement says.

The publication will be distributed in the United States, South America, and China. Negotiations are now on for Spanish, Chinese and French editions.

Sir Norman Angell, author and peace advocate; Carlo a Prato, formerly editor of the Journal des Nations; Edouard Benès, president of the Czecho-Slovak Republic; Mme. Chiang Kai-shek, wife of China's Generalissimo; Albert Einstein, foremost physicist, and Count Carlo Sforza, formerly Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs, are among those on the editorial board or international honorary board.

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He's a Straight Shooter

Wide World

Gerald Robinson, Marble 'Champ'

King of the marble world for 1941, that's what Gerald, of Scranton, Pennsylvania, is, and believe me kids, that's somethin'. This straight shooter has reason to be proud of winning the nineteenth Annual Marble Tournament at Wildwood, N. J., but he knows how to carry added honors because he was already the Eastern Section Titleholder. He taws th' line an' plunks 'em good.

Reform, Not Punishment, Aim of Denver Juvenile Court

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo.—Believing that it is the function of the Juvenile Court to act as a friend to delinquent boys, to guide and rehabilitate, rather than to censure and punish them, Judge Philip B. Gilliam, recently elected to the Juvenile bench of Denver, and Vice-President of the National Association of Juvenile Judges, has inaugurated a new program of treatment. Included in this program are the promotion of a year 'round camp as a mountain "Boystown," the establishment of an employment service within the Court itself, and the recognition of improvement upon the part of probationers.

Five hundred acres located in the mountains near Conifer, Colorado, about 30 miles from Denver, are the site of the Mary Quigg Newton Camp to which it is planned boys may go when poor environment, bad associates, or unhappy home conditions make a change necessary. Typical are Jimmy and Hank with whom fate has not dealt too kindly.

Jimmy, aged 10, has been venturesome and lonely from his early years. Five younger children in the family coming at short intervals made it impossible for his mother to devote much affection or attention to him, and he soon began to run away, finding enjoyment in the sense of adventure and liking the fuss made over him upon his return. He has always been closely identified with his father—is said to act and look like him—participated in a special comradeship with him, and has felt his father's disappearance last year most keenly. He has sensed a discrimination and rejection on the part of his mother because of his resemblance to his father and during the last year has added truancy, petty thievery, and malicious mischief to his running away. A crisis was precipitated by Jimmy's doing several hundred dollars' worth of damage to some houses under construction by breaking windows, defacing walls, and spoiling bricks. Because of his age and because he has not had the proger guidance and love in his home, Jimmy will be given an opportunity to make adjustments in Colorado's "Boystown."

Never Had a Home

Hank, aged 13, also never had the security of a home. An orphan since he was a few years of age and with his only interested relative an itinerant cook Hank has been shifted from one boarding place to another, never being able to call any one place home. He has reacted by becoming incorrigible and sullen, and he too will be given a chance at the Newton Camp.

This camp, sponsored also by the Rev. Edgar Wahlberg of the Grace Community Church of Denver, will not be a correctional institution in the usually accepted sense, but will provide an opportunity for boys to live and develop in wholesome surroundings, to gain a new perspective on life, and to return to society better equipped to take their rightful place as useful citizens. Regular academic instruction, vocational training, plus actual experience in construction of needed buildings, farming and caring for domestic animals will be provided under the supervision of experienced leaders. Plans have been outlined to include 12 small dormitories, an administration building, shop building, recreational hall, and an educational center. Ranch buildings which have been used as temporary summer accommodations are being returned to farm purposes. A small chapel is already completed.

Employment Service

With the thought that the busy person is usually a happy one, Judge Gilliam has established an employment service at the Denver Juvenile Court for those probationers who, for economic or other reasons, are forced to leave school. Although this service is comparatively new, several score boys and girls have already been placed with various Denver business houses and manufacturing concerns.

As a means of fostering the idea that the Court is a friend, a series of luncheons and afternoon entertainments have been inaugurated. To these gatherings are invited those boys who it is felt are making progress in their probationary period. Recently a group of 50 was entertained at lunch and then taken to see the show, "Men of Boystown."

To the end that the general public may be better informed as to this program Judge Gilliam is speaking and showing motion pictures at the service clubs, women's organizations, and P. T. A. groups with the result that socially-minded individuals and firms in increasing numbers are co-operating in all of these enterprises.

Easy Phone Rates As Aid to Morale In Camps Urged

HARRISBURG, Pa., July 16 (AP)—Lower telephone rates throughout the Nation for soldiers calling their homes from military camps was urged by a Pennsylvania public utility commissioner yesterday as a "morale builder" for the growing Army.

"Lower rates—rates that the boys in camp could pay—would be the biggest possible morale builder," Richard J. Beamish declared in a letter to James L. Fly, Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission.

"They'd get a bigger kick out of calling their wives and mothers on the telephone than they would from a social function at the camp recreation center."

Mr. Beamish proposed that engineers determine in various areas when telephone lines are the least busy and permit the calls at special rates during that "dead time."

In addition, he proposed that switchboards be manned by soldiers specially trained at the camps "and the whole thing would be under military regulation to prevent any chiseling."

Mr. Beamish said his recommendations were prompted by complaints from soldiers at Indiantown Gap, Pr., that the cost of telephone calls in Pennsylvania were too high. Some 13,000 soldiers are training at that camp.

The commissioner asked the F. C. C. to confer with telephone company officials and the State Association of Utility Commissioners to "work out a plan."

Two Americans Fly To London Embassy

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Two men left for Lisbon and London aboard Pan American Airways' Yankee Clipper yesterday to fill assignments effected at the specific request of John G. Winant, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's.

Carter Goodrich of New York, a Federal labor commissioner who has been borrowed by the Embassy, will spend six weeks studying the handling of British labor under wartime conditions. As chairman of the governing board of the International Labor Office, Mr. Goodrich for four years has been liaison officer between the United States Labor Department and the international group.

Frank Coe of East Falls Creek, Va., assistant director of monetary research of the Treasury Department, said he would act as the Treasury representative at the Embassy.

OPM Studies Jobs Lost By Defense Call

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—President Roosevelt has asked Sidney Hillman, Associate Director General of the Office of Production Management, to take steps to meet the problem of new unemployment in plants which cannot get materials because of defense.

In response to a presidential request, Mr. Hillman disclosed yesterday before a House Committee investigating defense migration that he had appointed a committee headed by Prof. Douglas Brown of Princeton University to study defense unemployment and has called a meeting of aluminum manufacturers and workers here next week to save the jobs of men thrown out of work by diversion of practically all aluminum to defense industries.

Mr. Hillman predicted that the task of furnishing employment for stranded workers would involve "considerable grief" and "cannot be accomplished overnight" but said a definite effort would be made either to channel defense subcontracts to such plants or to find new jobs for them in the same locality.

Unemployment Issue

OPM officials estimate that one-fifth of the employees of the aluminum manufacturing industry have been thrown out of work because of the lack of material.

Among them are makers of auto parts, cooking utensils, aluminum foil, costume jewelry and building materials.

Gov. Murray Van Wagoner of Michigan, protested to President Roosevelt last week against the reduction of automobile production beyond the 20 per cent already asked. Cuts in automobile production will result, he warned, in large losses in employment not only in Detroit but also in garages, service stations and retail sales organizations throughout the country.

Reporting the results of a survey on the effect of defense needs on civilian production, the National Industrial Conference Board recently found that "nearly 80 per cent of the executives reporting say they expect to have to curtail production of civilian goods in the near future.

Reduction Seen

"A number of them do not see how they can continue their present production rates beyond another 45 or 60 days."

Mr. Hillman told the House Committee that it is wise to keep these plants going with a "backlog" of Government contracts in order to have them in good operating condition when defense activity ceases at the end of the emergency.

In another effort to keep American industry on as even a keel as possible during the emergency, the OPM has virtually completed a stabilization program for the shipbuilding industry, equalizing wages, hours, and working conditions between different localities and is now in the first stages of extending this system to the aircraft and construction industries, Mr. Hillman told the Committee.

The agreements forbid strikes and lockouts and put a temporary ceiling on wages.

"By stabilizing conditions on an industry-wide basis, migration is discouraged," Mr. Hillman explained.

On Defense Jobs

The OPM labor chief reported that 2,700,000 workers are now employed directly on defense contracts, compared with 400,000 a year ago. By this time next year, he predicted, the number will have increased to 5,700,000.

Since July 1, 1940, up to May 31, 1941, a total of 1,059,347 workers had been trained in special vocational or refresher courses outside of industry, Mr. Hillman reported. In addition the National Youth Administration had 354,936 young people employed on its out-of-school-work program and the apprenticeship unit of the United States Office of Education had 125,000 apprentices working in various approved plants and shops, on funds provided by the Federal Government.

Training within industry, he added, is now being carried on by 937 major defense contractors, with aggregate of over 1,500,000 employees. The Detroit-Toledo area he reported as leading, with more than 400,000 workers under this type of training.

Asked if Soviet Russia embroilment with Nazi Germany would be reflected in less Communist strike activity in the United States, Mr. Hillman maintained that Communist influence on the American labor movement had been "insignificant."

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A Place to Browse in N. Y. —Hobby Show—Open Again

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—What are said to be the "world's largest" collections of post-cards, walking sticks, and old dime novels, as well as diverse products of a hundred-and-one other hobbies, are on display here today at the fifth annual American Hobby Show at Hearn's Auditorium.

The show, put on annually by the American Hobby Federation, contains exhibits from more than 300 hobbyists and 50 organizations, from lawyers and teachers, porters and businesswomen, cowboys and hairdressers, a Senator and a California gold-prospector.

Included in this year's exhibit are several collections said to be the world's largest, including the assembly of old walking sticks and canes, including a tribal ceremonial cane from Africa, sword canes from Britain, Spain, and Germany and fish-pole canes.

Mrs. Sadie Bragin, of Brooklyn, said to be the only woman collector of old dime novels, displays a number of her choicest "Deadwood Dick" and other old-time thrillers, and Eugene Merritt, of Connecticut, is showing a collection of antique ice skates, also said to be the world's largest, dated from 1790.

A high spot of the show is the wood and metal plaques carved by Max D. Goldberg, of New York, leather-goods worker, who used such odd materials as the wall of an old soapstone washtub from a demolished house and turned it into a knight in armor.

Ed Hickey, Texas cowboy, is showing a collection of white felt 10-gallon cowboy hats, autographed by celebrities the world over, which he values at $10,000.

The United States Army is also exhibiting, showing a collection of rifles dating from Revolutionary Days, and an Army sergeant from Governors Island, George Persel, is showing his needlework, beautifully executed.

More Newsprint Made

OTTAWA — Newsprint production in Canada in the first four months of 1941 totaled 1,062,670 tons, compared with 1,003,081 tons in the corresponding period of 1940.

Wartime Need For Police Is Found Urgent

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—America's state, local and county police forces, with a normal aggregate of 150,000 men, might be doubled in wartime if this country followed Great Britain's home defense pattern, Federal Bureau of Investigation officials disclosed today.

The United Kingdom found early in the conflict that large numbers of additional policemen were needed for such duties as directing air raid precautions, evacuting danger areas, reporting damage to utilities, enforcing blackouts, and convoying military units through local areas where signposts and other identification marks had been removed.

Other special duties include evacuating civilians, policing air raid shelters, special guard work and prevention of looting.

How Britain met the extraordinary police problems of the past two years is described in detail in a publication prepared by the FBI for distribution to law enforcement agencies throughout the United States. Two officials of the Bureau spent several months in England last winter making an exhaustive study of emergency problems.

Among other things, they learned that London's "bobbies" for the first time are being supplied with pistols.

At the outbreak of war, the British already had detailed plans for calling retired officers back into police service, and for recruiting special constables, police war reserve officers, and part-time volunteers.

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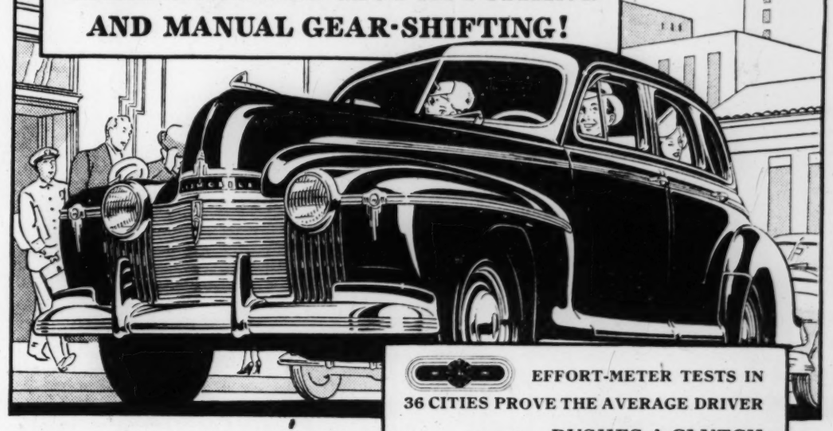
ELIMINATES ALL CLUTCH-PUSHING AND MANUAL GEAR-SHIFTING!



EFFORT-METER TESTS IN 36 CITIES PROVE THE AVERAGE DRIVER

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Startling but true—240 fatigue-producing operations for the left foot in 60 minutes of city driving!

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Astonishing when you think of it—179 times that the right hand must be taken from the wheel!

YOU'LL never realize how much work it is to drive the average car until you get behind the wheel of a Hydra-Matic Olds. The drudgery of clutch-pushing is gone, because there's no conventional clutch in the car—no clutch pedal on the floorboard at all. And you never shift gears, because Oldsmobile's Hydra-Matic Drive gives you completely *automatic shifting* through four forward speeds. Let us show you what that means in terms of safety, ease and real driving pleasure. Come, take a Hydra-Matic Drive today!

*Hydra-Matic Drive Optional at Extra Cost

(Prices and Specifications Subject to Change Without Notice.)

THE CAR Ahead! IT'S OLDSMOBILE

STYLED to LEAD BUILT to LAST

Hub Conference Discusses Greater Opportunities for 'Tomorrow's Children'

Youth Leaders in Democracy Trained on Campobello Island

CAMPOBELLO ISLAND, N. B., July 16 (AP)—On this little Canadian island, which almost juts against the northeastern elbow of the United States, 29 hand-picked American college students housed in President Roosevelt's summer home are poring over the lessons of democracy.

They are being groomed as disciples of the democratic "new order" in the world of the future. Their's will be the task of persuading the youth of America and Europe that democracy, as a working institution, is preferable to the totalitarian way of life. Their's is the lot of shaping an American youth movement as virile as those of Europe.

The youths—drawn from 22 colleges in the Nation from Bowdoin in Maine to Leland Stanford in California—were invited to study at Campobello, in the great Bay of Fundy, by Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, long an ardent backer of youth groups. The President's wife came to Campobello for ten days in June to prepare the long, rambling house which has been the President's summer residence since boyhood.

Listen to Lectures

All this month and into August the students—a few are college graduates, but most are juniors and seniors—will pursue subjects of their own choosing and listen to a parade of notable lecturers. Already they have heard Mrs. Roosevelt, Justice Frankfurter, and Archibald McLeish, Librarian of Congress.

Other lecturers will be Roger Baldwin, Director of the American Civil Liberties Union; James Wechsler, labor editor of the newspaper "P M"; Dr. Alfred Vagts, author of a military history; Edward Mims, Professor of History at Sarah Lawrence College; Louis Fischer, political analyst; and Dr. William Allan Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College, who will lead a nightly discussion of current events as reported in daily newspapers.

Others on the list are William Agar; Dr. Walter Kotsching, Smith College Professor of Education; Walter White of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People; Robert Watt, labor leader, and Dr. Floyd Reese, authority on employment.

Leadership Training

The Institute—its official name is the Leadership Training Institute—is conducted by Dr. Neilson, assisted by Joseph P. Lash, General Secretary of the International Student Service, and Miss Louise Morley, conference secretary.

The Institute is co-ed, and the average age is 19. Pupils are divided into five groups for study purposes, and their program is no picnic. The day starts at 7:30 a. m. with lectures, and in the afternoon there is more work centered around their missions as future leaders and organizers.

The course of study is divided into general divisions—"The Student as a Student" and "The Student as a Citizen."

So completely have the Institute members taken over the presidential home that Mrs. Roosevelt on a recent visit with her son James and the President's mother, Mrs. Sara Delano Roosevelt, had to live in the red-shingled Roosevelt family cottage nearby.

Within two miles of the Institute is the NYA model work-experience center at Eastport, Maine, on the site of the abandoned Passamaquoddy tide-harnessing project, where in an equally thorough fashion the NYA school is moulding 700 youngsters from modest Eastern homes into skilled workers in trades allied to national defense.

Home on Furlough Chelsea Sailor Gets Six Recruits

A young apprentice seaman, stationed at the Naval Training Station at Newport, R. I., may be transferred to the recruiting service as a result of his activity today.

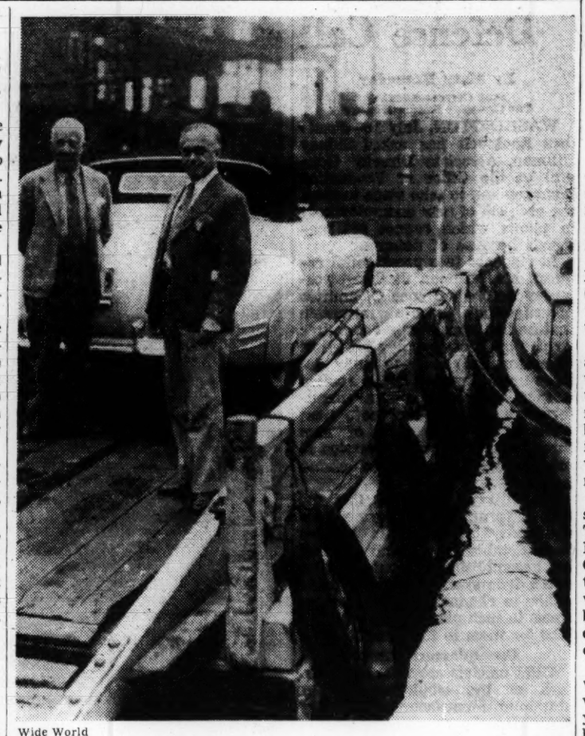
Anthony Pagliarulo, who enlisted in Uncle Sam's Navy in May, appeared at the Navy Recruiting Office in the Federal Building this morning with six of his friends—all eager to sign up in the service.

It seems that Sailor Pagliarulo, who lives in Chelsea, came home on a furlough. So enthused was he about the advantages of the United States Navy that he "sold" his friends the idea of joining up. The young seaman has completed his recruit training at Newport and expects to go to the Navy aviation mechanics school at Jacksonville, Fla.

Pagliarulo will be given a day's added furlough for each recruit.

R. I. Firm Gets Contract

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The War Department has awarded a $605,590 contract to American Bleached Goods, Inc., New York City, for cotton cloth. It will be manufactured at the Glenlyon Print Works, Phillipsdale, R. I.



Wide World

Justice Frankfurter Rides Unusual Ferry

The Supreme Court Justice is here shown on his way to the Roosevelt summer home at Campobello, New Brunswick, on board the car ferry that furnishes the only transportation for cars from the United States at Lubec, Maine, to Campobello Island. The ferry consists of a scow type boat which is towed by a motorboat. Left to right are, Dr. Alfred E. Cohn of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research at New York, and Justice Frankfurter. Both men are on their way to the Roosevelt summer home to speak before the International Student Service Summer Leadership Institute which consists of delegates from about 30 colleges now in session at the Roosevelt summer home.

New State Piers Favored

Large-scale plans for development of new State piers in East Boston and other parts of Boston harbor were favored today by railroad, shipping and other port interests at a hearing before the House Committee on Ways and Means.

One plan called for a gift of 18,000,000 square feet between Wood Island Park and Breeds Island, on which the State would build new piers to be leased to the Boston & Maine railroad. In return the railroad would obtain heavy industries to use the piers on a financial basis sufficient to pay the cost of amortization of State bonds to be sold for construction of the piers and their cost of maintenance.

William J. McDonald, representing the land company which owns the property, was expected to appear before the Committee.

William Dexter, a director of the Boston and Maine, said the road was ready to lease the land from the State. He said the land constitutes the only large area left for heavy industrial development in Greater Boston. He argued that its development would serve as a powerful magnet to attract new industries to Massachusetts.

Saner Course Sought In World Role

Lighter burdens for tomorrow's children, and greater opportunities for them to conduct the world along saner and less chaotic lines than yesterday's children, were subjects under discussion at the second New England Conference on Tomorrow's Children, which opened this morning for a three-day session in Littauer Center, Harvard University.

Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt will address tonight's session on the topic, "Family Well-Being and National Morale." She is coming here from her summer home at Campobello, New Brunswick. This meeting will be open to the public without charge, as will other evening sessions.

Addressing this morning's session on the subject of "Population Trends and National Strength," Prof. Joseph L. Folsom of Vassar College said that by about 1980, the population of the United States would reach a peak of 158,000,000, but added that national strength did not depend upon the number of inhabitants.

"If mere quantity of population were the main factor, the Japanese would have overrun Australia years ago, and the Chinese would have swallowed Japan, and Russia would now be in the process of swallowing Germany," Professor Folsom declared.

Two Factors in Strength

"National strength in any immediate sense, such as we are concerned with in the present war emergency, depends on two things," he added. "First, national unity and wholehearted support of aims and ideals for which we work or fight, or both; and, second, efficient organization in working or fighting for these."

Professor Folsom contended that Germany's strength was "clearly and obviously due to her national unity and tremendous efficiency," adding that "it is our working faith that Germany's efficiency cannot save her in the long run because the masses of people in Germany will not accept the way of life for which she is fighting, while the less efficient countries will steadily gain through the fundamental soundness of their democratic aims."

Professor Folsom shared this morning's program with Lieut. Col. Donald E. Currier, M. D., Chief of he Medical Division, Massachusetts State Headquarters for Selective Service, who discussed "Population Fitness and National Defense."

Colonel Currier told the Harvard Summer School Conference that it was virtually impossible to compare rejections of Selective Service registrants today with those of drafted men in World War days, because "we are using entirely different methods now."

Reserve for Future

"Another thing," he added, "is that these men are not being gotten together to fight a war which may last one, two, or three years.' Rather, he continued, "they are being chosen to undergo a year's intensive military training, and then to become part of a reserve military pool for the ensuing ten years."

Chairman of the three-day conference is Prof. Carle C. Zimmerman of Harvard's Department of Sociology. Honorary Chairmen include Gov. Sumner Sewall of Maine and Gov. William H. Wills of Vermont.

Americans were urged to have families of at least three or four children by Professor Zimmerman, in opening the Conference. America is hampered in a war era by "a weakened and decadent familism," he said, as he advocated an immediate increase in the birth rate.

The purpose of the conference is to integrate the thinking of men and women interested in different fields, centering the discussions around the family, population, and child welfare. Outstanding experts in the fields of sociology, education, labor, law, regional planning, housing, and related fields are being called together in the series of panels, round-table discussions, evening lectures, and film showings.

State Garage In Newton Urged

State purchase for $150,000 of property in Newton, Mass., owned by the Saco-Lowell Shops for conversion into a State garage was proposed today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall in a special message to the Legislature.

The Chief Executive originally provided for purchase of the property in his budget submitted to the Legislature in January, but this item was striken from the budget by the House Committee on Ways and Means.

The Governor, in his special message, said the principal State garage, the so-called D Street garage, in South Boston, is greatly over-crowded and is inadequate to meet the needs of the State Department of Public Works.

Former Boston Nazi Consul Sails

Dr. Herbert Scholz, former German Consul at Boston, was today enroute to Lisbon from New York on the Navy transport West Point—along with 500 other German an Italian diplomatic agents and their staffs.

His departure exploded rumors that he would be returned to the German Embassy at Washington, from which he was transferred to Boston in 1938. He had held the post of First Secretary of the Embassy, and it had been speculated that he might be ordered back to assume a similar position.

Seize Chance for Total War, Lerner Says at Wellesley

By Don Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., July 16—How best can the United States keep the lamp of democracy burning brightly in a stormy world? Members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress today debated three answers to that question, presented to them last night at a crowded public meeting in Alumnae Hall, Wellesley College.

The three speakers presented by the Institute were Norman Thomas, Socialist leader; Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio, and Max Lerner, professor of economics at Williams College. Professor Martin Klotsche of State Teachers College, Milwaukee, Wis., presided.

Burton is "Short of War"

Senator Burton supported the present American position of "all aid to Britain short of war"—with emphasis on preserving functioning democracy in a United States still at peace.

Norman Thomas—as usual delighting even those who disagreed with him, by the brilliance of his speaking—carried the idea of preserving democracy in a peaceful America, even further. He urged careful safeguarding of democratic victories already won in the United States and development of still greater brotherhood and co-operation in a land which would become a sort of Shangri La—to show a hungry, postwar world how real democracy can function.

Professor Lerner, on the other hand, took just the opposite view—implying that democracy in the world can only be saved by American willingness to sacrifice its peace and security temporarily so as to help save the forms of democracy found in Britain and other European countries—some of them now occupied by the Nazis. He said that such a sacrifice could be made much less if the United States would seize the opportunity of throwing itself into total war at this critical moment—while the Russians are diverting much German strength.

Lerner Quotes a "Saying"

"I do not believe that human life is the most sacred thing there is," Professor Lerner declared as he stressed the viewpoint that it would be well worth while to sacrifice the lives of American soldiers in order to preserve "human decency" and liberty for their survivors. He quoted the popular saying: "It is better to die on your feet than live on your knees."

He conceded, however, that in this day when warfare is largely a matter of machines and resources, victory might be gained without the dispatch of a large American expeditionary force to Europe.

Professor Lerner objected strongly to two points in Mr. Thomas' address. First: he did not agree that a nation at war is forced to lose its liberties. In fact he said flatly: "You cannot show a single case where a democracy went to war to save its liberties and lost those liberties."

Secondly: he took strong objection to Mr. Thomas' reference to Britain as one imperialistic power fighting another. It is impossible, he said, to compare men like Winston Churchill with men such as Hitler and Göring.

The difference between Britain's old imperialism and the new Nazi imperialism, he explained, is that the old imperialism did, at least, try to build up backward sections—but the new imperialism tries to make backward sections out of progressive countries in order to build itself up.

In England, Professor Lerner asserted, it was the workers—and not their possibly still imperialistic leaders—who insisted on British war upon the Nazis. No liberties have been lost to the British people as a result of the war, he claimed.

Discounting the possibility of maintaining democratic freedom in a new world carefully isolated from the conflicts of the old, he declared: "As long as Hitlerism exists anywhere in the world, American democracy cannot function safely at home."

In his address, Mr. Thomas insisted that the United States can help victims of aggression more by staying out of war than by getting into it. By staying out, he declared, the United States — by making real efforts at home—can defeat the totalitarian "new order" propaganda which gives the Axis the foundations of its strength. And it can do this, he said, by proving that democracy can offer a better "new order" with freedom instead of regimentation as its basis. America can show the world the way, he went on, to the preservation of individual freedom and to the ending of poverty by the harnessing of machinery.

Americans, Mr. Thomas concluded, cannot hope to force peace upon a disordered world, but they "can kindle a light which will penetrate the darkness of Hitlerism."

Boston-born Senator Burton agreed upon the great value to the world of an American example of working democracy. If democracy can be made to function still better internally, he said, there is a reasonable hope that the world will look at this model in planning postwar reconstruction.

Brooks

Norman Thomas

(Top) Several times candidate of the Socialist Party for President of the United States, who spoke last evening to members of the Summer Institute for Social Progress at Wellesley College.

Max Lerner

(Below) Professor of Economics at Williams College, who also spoke at the Wellesley Institute last evening, advocating a total war policy for the United States.

Coakley Trial Nears as Rules Are Adopted

Senate Democrats today waged a futile fight to force adoption of a rule to require a two-thirds majority vote for conviction and removal of Daniel H. Coakley, Executive Counselor, on charges of "misconduct and maladministration," at the forthcoming Senate trial.

After Senator Joseph B. Harrington (D), of Salem, was defeated on his two-thirds majority motion, the Senate adopted without change rules and procedure for the Coakley trial as drafted by the special Senate committee, headed by Senator John D. Mackay (R), of Quincy, appointed for this purpose.

No attempt was made during the 1½-hour debate to obtain a roll call vote on the issue. All votes were merely voice votes.

During the session the upper branch also rejected a Harrington amendment to allow the Senate to hold the trial in the House of Representatives Chamber, or the Gardner Auditorium. They also rejected a proposal by Senator Donald W. Nicholson (R) of Wareham, that Senators sworn in at the trial be required to attend all sessions unless ill, or in an accident, or unless with the consent of the President of the Senate.

The main debate ensued over Senator Harrington's attempt to force a two-thirds majority requirement for conviction in the impeachment trial.

The Salem Senator said, "The rule-making of the Senate under the constitution is rather a slender reed upon which to lean in asking a majority rule. We do not sit as a Legislative body at all. We sit as a court. The rules which relate to the legislative proceedings of our body are not at all binding upon us in sitting as a court of impeachment."

Senator Harrington added, "We can't change a rule except by a two-thirds vote, but we can convict on a majority vote. So I say that if the Senate is not a hanging jury before the proceedings begin fair play should prevail and we should adopt a two-thirds rule."

The leading opponent to the proposed two-thirds rule was Senator Mackay who said that in his opinion a two-thirds rule would conflict with the Senate constitution because the constitution does not specify a two-thirds vote. Therefore, he argued, the Senate is bound by a majority rule.

Senator Harrington pointed out that in 45 state constitutions and in the Federal Constitutions a two-thirds vote is required on impeachment.

Supporting Senator Harrington were Senator George W. Stanton (D) of Fitchburg and Senator William E. Nolen (D) of Holyoke.

Opposed to the two-thirds rule during the debate were Senator Richard S. Bowers, (R) of Brookline, Senator Joseph F. Francis (R) of Fairhaven and Senator Nicholson.

Senator Nicholson, in urging adoption of his document to require attendance Senators at the trial, said, "Because so much depends on the action of the Senate, I think it is a fair thing that every one of the 40 senators should be present."

Opposing Senator Nicholson was Senator Bowers who charged the amendment was "offensive to the dignity of the Senate."

On Ice for 47 Years A Bill for $10 Is Paid

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 16 (AP)—Attention bill collectors! A. O. Ferguson wants you to know that human nature isn't so bad after all.

Although retired from the ice business for many years, Mr. Ferguson received a letter yesterday containing a $10 bill and an unsigned note that the money was for ice purchased in 1894.

They Seek Jobs for WPA Workers

By a Staff Photographer

Government Agency Administrators Confer on Re-employment Plan

WPA Administrators from the New England States gathered at the Hotel Statler today to confer with Fred R. Rauch, Assistant United States Commissioner, on a plan to re-employ recently dismissed WPA workers. Left to right, standing: Farrell D. Coyle, Rhode Island; John C. Fitzgerald, Maine; Harold P. Radigan, Vermont; James P. Quinn, New Hampshire; and Denis W. Delaney, Massachusetts. Seated: Commissioner Rauch and Col. John J. McDonough, Regional Administrator for New England.

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SANTA FE
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Thirty-three railroads of the United States and Canada are advertised in The Christian Science Monitor.
RAILROAD TRAINS OFFER FAST TRANSPORTATION TO YOUR DESTINATION, IN MODERNIZED COMFORT
Photos courtesy of Boston & Maine Railroad and Santa Fe System

Rise of One and One-Half Cents in the Price of Milk in the Bay State Forecast

Prospects Faced of Milk Rise From 12 to 13½ Cents a Quart

The retail price of milk may go up a cent and a half a quart this month throughout Massachusetts, it was reported today among milk authorities.

There is substantial possibility that the State Milk Control Board will order this advance.

Testimony of milk dealers that they are losing money and that an advance of one cent would not cover their costs, given at Milk Board hearings this week, has led to the new price prospect.

Hitherto a rise of one cent has been mostly talked of here. This was based on the Federal price-fixing machinery lifting the price to farmers ⅞ of a cent. The Federal Government controls only what farmers get, and does not set the retail price.

Set by the State

Cost to the consumer is set by the State. At the hearings of the State Milk Control Board on retail prices, distributors testified if the price of milk was raised one cent and farmers got seven-eighths of the cent, that would leave them one-eighth. They claimed one-eighth would fall far below wiping out their current losses.

Instead of relying on general statements of expense, as previously, dealers went farther in opening their books and gave more actual figures, besides coming out in larger number than ever before. Their case evidently impressed the State Board. It will make its decision next week.

If Massachusetts makes the departure of splitting pennies, as in New York City, no difficulty is expected in figuring bills for home deliveries, but the innovation may upset the stores a little, experts commented today.

The price at stores is now 12 cents. If made 13½ cents, stores would be likely to charge an extra half cent where only one quart was bought. This would bring the price of a single quart to 14 cents, or two cents more than now.

Why farmers who supply Boston with its milk are voting themselves ⅞ of a cent more a quart this week under the Federal milk price fixing machinery is shown in a chart.

Farm wages in Vermont have gone up 27.7 per cent over a year ago, the supply of farm labor has fallen off 33 per cent, and pasture has declined to 66 per cent of normal—the poorest in 20 years.

Vermont supplies Boston with about 65 per cent of its milk. Producers in the three New England States concerned, with 10 per cent each, have a similar story. New York sends Boston the remaining 5 per cent.

The chart makes probably the most compact summary of the causes for the expected rise presented to the Massachusetts Milk Control Board at its hearings this week. The table was given the Board by C. W. Swonger, economist of the New England Milk Producers Association.

From U. S. Bureau

The figures were obtained from the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

The chart:

	Supply of Farm Labor (P.C. of normal)	July 1, 1941
Vermont	57	85
New Hampshire	57	81
Maine	53	87
Massachusetts	52	81

Farm Wage Rates (per month with board) July 1, 1941

	1941	1940	Percentage of Increase
Vermont	$41.50	$32.50	27.7
New Hampshire	38.40	31.25	23.2
Maine	41.25	32.00	28.9
Massachusetts	41.00	34.00	206.

Condition of Pasture July 1, 1941

	1941	1940	Lowest since
Vermont	66	96	1921
New Hampshire	68	91	1932
Maine	70	90	1932
Massachusetts	69	91	1932

The raise of ⅞ of a cent a quart to producers has been authorized by the Secretary of Agriculture at Washington, following Federal hearings subject to approval of farmers. Farmers are now voting in a Federal referendum.

By a Staff Photographer

Helping to Win the Battle of Production

Discussing the Boston League of Women Voters' co-operation in the National League's campaign are, left to right, Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll, President; Miss Helen Dempsey, and Mrs. Donald Hurley, past President, photographed at the home of Mrs. Driscoll, who was hostess at the Boston League's first meeting in connection with the national drive.

Women Voters Pledge Aid to Defense Efforts

Co-operation in the program of the National League of Women Voters to "help win the battle of production" was discussed today by members of the Boston League at the home of the president, Mrs. Edgar J. Driscoll of West Roxbury.

The plan of the national organization is to organize public opinion so as to assure whole-hearted support of all of the nation's defense efforts. The Boston League will do its part in distribution of the national organization's booklet "The Battle of Production" and a leaflet issued by the Massachusetts State League entitled "How and Why We Must Help Win the Battle of Production." These will be put in the hands of individuals and groups.

The keynote of the national league's campaign and its purpose is sounded in the statement on the cover of its booklet: "All the courage it takes to fight a war; all the spirit of unity it takes to win a war; all the sacrifices demanded, all the hard tasks undertaken and drudgery endured by a people at war; all these are demanded of Americans in order to win their battle of production for defense at home and aid abroad to those waging the war for freedom."

Motor car stickers will be distributed by the local league, as part of the campaign.

Mrs. Donald Hurley, former president of the Boston League, who was present at today's meeting, is preparing a report coordinating information on housing and defense in Massachusetts which has been assembled by other agencies. Mrs. Alan Morse, State Chairman of Government and Economic Welfare, and also a member of the local League, is preparing a similar digest of facts gathered by other organizations on labor in Massachusetts in connection with defense.

As is the custom in the League, the information will be put in simple, readable form and made available to the general public.

About 30 members attended the meeting at the home of Mrs. Driscoll, the first that has been held this summer on the defense project. There was informal discussion followed by a box luncheon.

Morning Subway Tieup

"Jumper" trouble, described as a power break between cars, was blamed today for a 14-minute delay on an eastbound train in the Washington Street subway, holding up thousands of workers during the early morning rush.

An additional 10-minute halt occurred with the following train which developed brake trouble between Charles and Park Streets. Service was slowed for more than an hour by the breakdowns, the resulting tieup being the worst since February, when a broken trolley wire held up service for two hours.

Navy to Shun West Coast's High Ship Cost

Atlantic Coast shipyards operate at costs averaging 11.6 per cent lower than those of the West Coast yards it is estimated by the United States Navy Department.

Senator Homer T. Bone (D) and Representative Warren G. Magnuson (D) of Washington, announced yesterday in the Capital that the Navy Department had notified them it would no longer contract for repair and conversion of ships in West Coast private shipyards because of the high cost prevailing there.

They said Ralph A. Bard, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, attributed the cost differential to a labor agreement signed at San Francisco, Oakland, Seattle, Tacoma, and Portland yards. By the terms of this agreement workers are given double pay for overtime work and other substantial premiums, they declared.

The men are given eight hours' pay for 7½ hours work on the second shift, and eight hours' pay for seven hours work on the third shift, according to the Congressmen.

They said the Navy's policy apparently would be to employ East Coast shipyards in place of those on the West whenever this was feasible. The Congressmen announced they would protest the decision.

Fish-Pumping Pump Is Now Pumping Water

TAUNTON, Mass., July 16 (AP)—The city pump at Lakeville will begin operating any day now—because most of the little fishes have reached the sea.

The big pump was shut down June 22 when the fingerling herring began to run, city officials explained, in order to prevent surprised householders from receiving a fish or two through the water mains.

Tool Firm Gets Allotment

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The Defense Plant Corporation, a subsidiary of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, announced yesterday it had allotted $650,000 to buy machinery to be used in the New Britain and Berlin, Conn., plants of the New Britain Machine Company to make machine tools for the Army.

N. H. Roads Give Many Jobs; Seabrook Clams 'Go Native'

The Week in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., July 16—The New Hampshire Highway Department is one of the three largest employers of labor in the State. Figures for June show that it employed 4,000 during that period. Apart from defense highway projects, 834 men were employed on construction, 2,951 on maintenance, and 251 on administration.

During June 84,375 man-hours of labor was expanded on construction and 284,604 man-hours on maintenance. These operations involved expenditures in excess of $250,000 of which $58,961 went for construction wages; $172,933 for maintenance wages; and $36,559 for administration activities.

The Highway Department gets its income from road toll or gasoline tax, motor vehicle registrations, and other revenues from motor vehicle operations which are segregated from other State revenues for the special use of this department and such other operations as the policing of the highways and other matters directly appertaining to motor vehicle operations.

Clams for Natives

Residents of the Seabrook area of New Hampshire are reported to be enjoying an improved clam digging business as a result of the so-called "clam law" enacted by the recent session of the State Legislature.

But while residents of the seacoast area who dig clams for a living during the season are reported to be making more money than usual, out-of-state visitors to the area are in opposition to the new law as it limits clam digging to residents thus barring visitors even though they may be regular summer visitors or property owners.

U. S. O. Drive Pegs $1,139,137 in N. E.

United Service drive gifts in New England have now reached a total of $1,139,137, or more than two-thirds the quota for the six States, according to Russell Harmon, regional director of the campaign to provide recreational activities and upbuild of the morale of service men on leave from Army posts and Navy training areas.

Returns are incomplete from many cities and towns where the drive is still in full swing, and a number of other communities are just getting their U. S. O. campaign organizations in operation.

Massachusetts, with a State quota of $945,000, reports $735,386 raised to date; Connecticut, quota $332,270, reports $215,124; Rhode Island, quota $95,999, has collected $90,525; Maine, quota $151,680, announces early reports of $50,220; New Hampshire, quota $82,610, reports $36,762; Vermont, quota $61,180, sends in scattering returns totaling $11,120.

The little town of Bethlehem, N. H., claims highest honors among individual communities in the entire country, having raised 437 per cent of its quota. Peterborough, N. H., with 375 per cent, and Bath, Maine, with 336 per cent, each held the national title for a while, and now stand second and third respectively.

Outlook Brighter In Bakery Strike

Although the 16-day-old strike of bakery truck drivers appeared no nearer settlement today, Brig. Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, said the situation looked a bit better.

General Cole said he expected a new settlement proposal from the bakery owners but added that the strike was complicated by the fact that four factions were involved. These, he said, were the drivers, the bakers, the operators' association, and a group of four independent operators.

The drivers have sought a $20 base pay and 9 per cent commission instead of $16 a week and 8 per cent.

Coast Artillery On 130-Mile Trip

CAMP EDWARDS, Mass., July 16 (AP)—For the purpose of accustoming themselves to convoy discipline through civilian traffic and self-maintenance on the march, 1,600 members of the 68th Coast Artillery (Anti-Aircraft) Regiment began a 130-mile trip to Hartford, Conn., today.

Three hundred trucks bearing the men, full field equipment, and trailing guns left the camp at 7 a. m. (Eastern Standard Time), under command of Major Charles E. Meyer, and were expected to arrive in Hartford at 3 p. m. (Eastern Standard Time).

Christian Science Church of the Air

Dr. Frank F. Bunker of Washington, D. C., will conduct the next Christian Science program in the Columbia Church of the Air series on Sunday, July 20, 1941, at 12 noon, from stations of the Columbia Broadcasting System. Dr. Bunker will speak on "A Way of Life."

Mrs. Florence Sindell, soloist, will sing from the Christian Science Hymnal, hymns Number 64, "From sense to Soul my pathway lies before me," and number 305, "Shepherd, show me how to go," the words of which were written by Mary Baker Eddy. She will also sing the solo "Fear Thou Not" by Young. Miss Beulah B. Chambers will preside at the organ.

This program will originate from Station WJSV, the Washington, D. C., outlet of the Columbia network. Listeners in New England may hear the radiocast from Stations WDRC, Hartford, Connecticut; WPRO, Providence, Rhode Island; WORC, Worcester, Massachusetts; WGAN, Portland, and WABI, Bangor, Maine, and WCAX, Burlington, Vermont.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Thursday, July 17

12:45 WMEX 1510kc

Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society.

6:30 p. m.—WRUL (6.04mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

8:15 p. m.—WRUL (15.13mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News, radiocast by record.

Short Waves in Boston

WRUL (6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

6:30 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

6:45 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.

7:00 p. m.—Music; news.

7:45 p. m.—News for French-speaking listeners in the West Indies and North America.

(15.13mc-19.5m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:15 p.m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor by recording.

8:30 p. m.—Inter-American Good-Will Program.

WBOS (11.87mc)

5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; classical orchestra.

6:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Rhythmic Melodies; U. S. Navy Band.

7:00 p. m.—News in English; Closing Stocks; WBOS Sports Page; Lowell Thomas.

8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese; Entr'acte; Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.

8:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Classical Concert.

10:00 p. m.—News in Spanish; Jose Bethencourt's Band; Viennese Ensemble.

11:00 p. m.—News in English; Jack Dalton, Singing Cowboy; Salute to the Argentine.

Today on Short Waves

Sydney—5:55 p. m.—Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.

London—6:15 p. m.—"Hello Children!"; Program for children evacuated to the U. S. A. and Canada. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—7:00 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Berlin—7:45 p. m.—Concert. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03 meg., 49.7 m.

Moscow—8:00 p. m.—Program in English. RW96, 15.41 meg., 19.9 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.

Budapest—8:30 p. m.—Organ Recital; News in English; Orchestra; Hungarian Folk Songs. HAT4, 9.12 meg, 32.8 m.

London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—News in English. JLU4, 17.79 meg., 16.8 m.; JLG4, 15.10 meg., 19.8 m.

London—9:15 p. m.—"Democracy Marches"; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

London—11:00 p. m.—Daily Service. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—Opera: Second, Third and Fourth Acts of "Carmen" by Bizet. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Rome—11:00 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 9.63 meg., 31.1 m; 2RO4, 11.81 meg., 25.4 m.; 2RO6, 15.30 meg., 19 m.

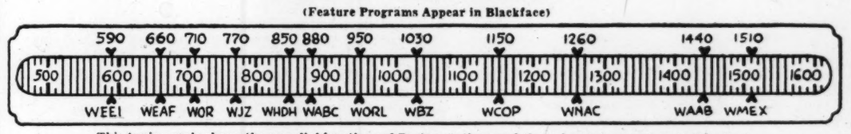
London—11:30 p. m.—Radio Newsreel. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.

Berlin—11:30 p. m.—News in English. DJD, 11.77 meg., 25 m.; DZD, 10.54 meg., 28.5 m.; DXP, 6.03, meg., 49.7 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the new dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
3:00	Mary M. McBride..	'Orphans of Divorce': sk.	"Against the Storm"...	First game, Braves-Pitts-	Sports and music.....
3:15	Frank Parker, tenor	Honeymoon Hill: sketch.	"Ma Perkins": sketch....	burgh Pirates	Sports and music.....
3:30	News; Sketchbook...	John's Other Wife: sk....	"The Guiding Light"...	Baseball Interviews	Sports and music.....
3:45	Children Are People	Just Plain Bill: sketch...	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	Second game, Braves-	Sports and music.....
4:00	N. E. Conference:	Club Matinee: Variety;	"Backstage Wife": sk....	Pittsburgh Pirates	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	Tomorr. children	News	"Stella Dallas": serial.	Second game, Braves-	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	"Let's Waltz"	Club Matinee: Variety;	"Lorenzo Jones": drama	Pittsburgh Pirates	John Kiley, organist....
4:45	Edna Smith	News	"Young Widder Brown"	Second game, Braves-	Comic Page Club.....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"	Ireene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	Pittsburgh Pirates	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	'From A to Z in Novelty'	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"	Drama Behind the News.	"We, the Abbotts".....	Sport Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Burl Ives, songs...	"Don Winslow": sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Frank Ryan, Sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; music; weather ..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Music	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	News Review	Baseball scores; Music...	Musical Rendezvous ...	News	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports; "Memory Lane".	Sports; Frank Fallon...
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces": comedy sk.	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.....	"About Today"; drama..
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	Mr. Keen: sketch.....	News of the World.....	"Fu Manchu";	Five Star News.....
7:30	"Meet Mr. Meek";	Aluminum Day Program,	"Inside of Sports.....	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Wonderland Salutes ....
7:45	comedy drama ...	speakers	"Concert Miniatures"...	"The Lone Ranger"; sk.	Ethel Cooperswith. piano
8:00	Grand Central Station	"Quiz Kids," with Joe Kelly, m. c.....	"Adventures of the Thin Man"; dramatic sketch	Mystery Hall: orchestra.	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:15				Mystery Hall: orchestra.	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:30	"Dr. Christian";	"Manhattan at Mid-	Party: Louise Massey	Boake Carter, news.....	Defense Program .....
8:45	drama; Elm. Davis	night"; dramatic sketch	and the Westerners ...	Mayor La Guardia	"Bringing Up Parents"
9:00	"Treasury Hour":	Frontline Headlines	"Quizzer Baseball," Budd	Gabriel Heater	Pages From the Classical
9:15	Millions for De-	"Meet the Band"	Hullick, m. c.....	From London: J. Steele.	Album .....
9:30	fense: speakers;	News Here and Abroad..	"Mr. District Attorney";	News Service	Pages From the Classical
9:45	orchestra	Ted Steele's Orchestra..	dramatic sketch	Will Johnson's Orch.	Album .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Allen Roth's "Symphony	Kay Kyser's College of	**Raymond Gram Swing.**	Five Star News.....
10:15	Public Affairs	of Melody"	Musical Knowledge	'Danger Is My Business'	Dance Digest .....
10:30	Juan Arvizu, songs..	Int'l Police Fiesta, orch.,	Kay Kyser's College of	Pageant of Melody: so-	Dance Digest .....
10:45	News; Sports	Folk Songs, Marimba ..	Musical Knowledge	loist: orchestra	Dance Digest .....
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Cleveland Summer Orch.	Dance Digest .....
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local News; Weather....	Cleveland Summer Orch.	Dance Digest .....
11:30	Music"	Want"; recordings	Robert St. John, talk ..	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	"Day's End"; music....
11:45	Shep Fields' Orch.	"Music You Want".....	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Claude Thornhill's Orch.	"Day's End"; News ....

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	1030kc-WBZ-291m	1260kc-WNAC-238m	1440kc-WAAB-208m	1510kc-WMEX-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; Musical Clock ...	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:15	"On Your Toes" ..	Musical Clock; News	News Service	"Musical Clock"	.....
7:30	Speakers; Music ..	Musical Clock	George and Dixie	Headline News	.....
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Musical Clock"	Bailey Axton, songs	.....
8:00	**News of Europe** ..	Chet Gaylord	News Service	"Eight Bells"	Five Star News.....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Morning Toast"	Weather; news	"Morning Watch"	"Post Exchange" .....
8:30	"Rowdy Revue"	Headline News; Morning	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms ..	"Post Exchange" .....
8:45	"Rowdy Revue"	Toast; Talk	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythms ..	Farm and Home News..
9:00	Home Planning	News; Talk; Music	News and Rhythm.....	News	Zelma Larsson's Music.
9:15	Joan Adams, "Listen Ladies"	Rakov's Orchestra	Food News	"The Merry-Go-Round".	Zelma Larson's Music.
9:30		"Tropical Moods"	The Breakfast Club ...	"Choir Loft"	"Your Morning Pick-
9:45	Hymn recital	Shopping talk	"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	up"; orchestra .....
10:00	By Kathleen Norris	Helen Hiett, News	"Bess Johnson"	New England Cupboard..	Studio Speaker .....
10:15	Myrt and Marge...	News; Music	"Ellen Randolph"	"Musical Early Edition"	"Handy Andy" .....
10:30	"Stepmother"; sk..	Clark Dennis, tenor.....	"Bachelor's Children" ...	Singing Strings	"Shopping With You"...
10:45	WEEI Food Fair....	Prescott Presents	"Road of Life"	Poultry talk	"Shopping With You"...
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor ..	Mildred W. Carlson...	"Story of Mary Marlin"	B. S. Bercovici, news..	Beauty Hints .....
11:15	"Martha Webster"	"The Family Circle"....	Pepper Young's Family	Melody Strings	"Letter Quest" .....
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk...	Two Men and a Girl....	"The Goldbergs"	Ruth Moss Interviews....	Homespun Trio .....
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Music	"David Harum"; sketch.	News Reporter	News Service .....
12:00	Kate Smith, talk..	News; Talk; Music	"Gene and Glenn"	John B. Hughes, News..	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Variety program	Musical Roundup	Dept. of Agriculture..	"Rhythm Revue" .....
12:30	"Helen Trent"	**National Farm and Home**	Singin' Sam	Italian music program..	Sports; Weather; Music
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"...	**Hour: H. R. Baukhage.**	Musical Roundup	Italian music program.	**"The Monitor News"** ..
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	**Washington News**	News Service	"We Are Always Young"	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:15	"Woman in White"	N. E. Agriculture News...	"As the Twig Is Bent"...	Government Girl	"Musical Mailbox" .....
1:30	'Right to Happiness'	"What's on the Air"	Marjorie Mills: house-	"Front Page Farrell" ..	Piano Impressions ....
1:45	"Road of Life"	News; Weather	hold talk	"I'll Find My Way"	"Song Stylist" .....
2:00	Dramatic sketch	**U. S. Marine Band**.....	"Light of the World"...	News, Cedric Foster..	Bernard Levitow's Orch.
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**U. S. Marine Band**.....	"The Mystery Man" ...	"Sport Comment	Alexander Wesley, tenor.
2:30	"You're the Expert"	"The Munros"	"Valiant Lady"; drama..	"Don Artiste," pianist.	Don Allen, Music .....
2:45	"Kate Hopkins"; sk.	"Midstream"; sketch ..	"Grimm's Daughter" ...	Baseball Interviews	News Service .....
3:00	Melody Matinee	"Orphans of Divorce"...	"Against the Storm" ...	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and music.....
3:15	Treasury of Song ..	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch..	Pirates baseball game .	Sports and music.....
3:30	News; Sketchbook..	"John's Other Wife" ...	"The Guiding Light"...	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Sports and music.....
3:45	Brig. Gen. McCain	"Just Plain Bill".....	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Pirates baseball game .	Sports and music.....
4:00	Around the Hub...	**British Tribute to Ameri-**	"Backstage Wife"; sk...	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:15	**"In Your Defense"**	**can Aviation, speakers**	"Stella Dallas"	Pirates baseball game .	"Melody Mirror" .....
4:30	**"In Your Defense"**	Club Matinee; variety...	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Braves-Pittsburgh	Console Capers .....
4:45	"Let's Waltz"	Club Matinee; News....	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates baseball game .	"Comic Page Club".....
5:00	"Mary Marlin"; sk.	Irene Wicker	"Home of the Brave"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:15	"The Goldbergs" ..	Tony Pastor's Orchestra	"Portia Faces Life"...	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:30	"The O'Neills"; sk.	Drama Behind the News	"We, the Abbotts"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror" .....
5:45	Burl Ives, songs...	"Don Winslow"; sketch.	"Jack Armstrong"; sk...	Frank Ryan, sports....	News Service .....
6:00	Edwin C. Hill, news	News; Music; Weather..	News Service	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:15	Melodic Caravan	Dinner Music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Dance Time .....
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Baseball scores; Music..	"Musical Rendezvous"...	News Service	Dinner Music .....
6:45	**The World Today**	Lowell Thomas, news....	"Musical Rendezvous"...	Sports: "Memory Lane"	Sports, Frank Fallon....
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Easy Aces"; sketch.....	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Five Star News.....
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor..	"Mr. Keen"; sketch.....	News of the World.....	Mickey Alpert's Orch....	"Who's News" .....
7:30	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue.....	"Confidentially Yours"...	Alvino Rey's Orchestra .	Wonderland Salute ....
7:45	Your Marriage Club	Cugat Rumba Revue.....	Concert Miniatures	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Fireside Time" .....
8:00	'Death Valley Days'	Selective Service Prgrm.	**"Housewarming"; varie-**	Wythe Williams	Aluminm Collection Pro-
8:15	'Death Valley Days'	NBC Far East Reporters	**ty: B. Goodman's Orch.**	Second Selective Service	gram: speaker .....
8:30	"SPEBSQSA," quar-	The Week in Industry...	"The Aldrich Family,"	Drawing, talk by Briga-	Civilian Defense Prgrm
8:45	tet: E. Davis, news	Gwen Williams	starring Ezra Stone....	dier General Lewis B.	"The Four Tones" .....
9:00	**Major Bowes**	Caribbean Melodies	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby,**	Hersey	"Pages From the Classi-
9:15	**Major Bowes**	Caribbean Melodies	**Jerry Lester, Music**	News	cal Album" .....
9:30	**Major Bowes**	News Here and Abroad	**Maids, Vronski and**	**Robin Hood Dell Concert**	"Pages From the Classi-
9:45	**Major Bowes**	Ted Steele's Orchestra..	**Babin, piano, guests, or.**	**Robin Hood Dell Concert**	cal Album" .....
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	**Montreal Symphony**	**Rudy Vallee Show: John**	**Wendell L. Willkie** ...	Five Star News.....
10:15	Professor Quiz:	**Concert**	**Barrymore, guest**	**Wendell L. Willkie** ...	Dance Digest .....
10:30	questions; answers	Ahead of the Headlines.	**'Good Neighbors': drama**	"The Great Gunns":	Dance Digest .....
10:45	News; Sports	Story dramas by Olmstead	**and music**	comedy skit	Dance Digest .....
11:00	Weather; Music	News; Music	News Service	Art Jarrett's Orchestra.	Dance Digest .....
11:15	"Master Works of	Weather; "Music You	Local news; Weather....	Selective Service	Dance Digest .....
11:30	Music"	Want";	Barry Winton's Orch. ..	Russ Morgan's Orchestra	"Day's End"; music....
11:45	M. Lorine's Orch...	"Music You Want"	Barry Winton's Orch. ..	Alvino Rey's Orchestra	"Day's End"; News ....

to PORTLAND 40 Minutes

to MONTREAL 2 Hours, 30 Minutes

Northeast's luxurious new 24 seat Douglas Planes now give Boston residents America's most up-to-date Air Travel Service. Your next trip to Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont or Canada will be faster and cleaner, more enjoyable—you'll arrive sooner, feel fresher—if you travel by Northeast Airlines.

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Flight Schedule to Maine

Connecting for Aroostook County and Moncton, N. B.

9:30 a.m.★ Ex Sunday	10:10 a.m. Daily	2:00 p.m. Ex. Sunday	4:30 p.m. Daily
	5:30 p.m.★ Daily	7:00 p.m. Daily	

2 Flights Daily to New Hampshire, Vermont, and Canada

9:00 a.m.★ 4:00 p.m.★

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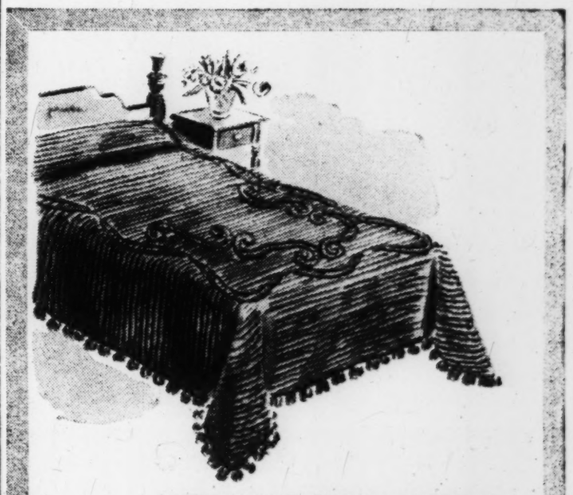
For your own bedroom . . . your spare room . . . or your children's rooms

THE BED is of a simple design, in good taste, highly adaptable to other types of furniture. Available in mahogany, maple or walnut (veneer and gumwood).

THE MATTRESS has a multi-coil innerspring unit, with springs sisal-pad-insulated, and cushioned with many layers of fluffy cotton felt. Tailored with corded edges.

THE BOX SPRING matches the mattress and is designed to give just the right buoyancy, supplementary to the mattress.

JORDAN'S SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX



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See the lovely selection of solid colors in this closely banded chenille spread with scroll design that makes a neat looking bed. The big fluffy ball fringe on three sides gives it distinctive charm. Single or double bed sizes in luscious solid colors of rosedust, blue, green and peach.

JORDAN'S ANNEX—SECOND FLOOR

British Seek Close Ties With American Worker

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 16—The chief concern of most of the British people who have been helped by United States war relief is to make a closer contact with American workers.

They feel that in this way they can show their gratitude and at the same time convince the United States that it is indeed a peoples' war that the British are fighting and Americans are supporting.

That is the conclusion I reached after a visit to Trades Union Congress headquarters at Transport House today. The visit was prompted by the American Federation of Labor sponsoring a British Labor Week to speed relief supplies to Britain. That naturally raised the question of the effectiveness of contributions already sent and what is most needed for the future.

Mr. George Gibson, TUC Chairman, is so interested in this question of closer contact between British and American workers that he gave a special interview at short notice when his office was asked for guidance on relief aid to Britain.

Expressing deep appreciation for the generous help already received, all of which has been of great value, he said, Mr. Gibson told me: "Britain would not still be in the field with high hopes of victory if the United States had not sent aid of all sorts."

Crisis Has Lull

To specify the kind of aid most needed for the future is a difficult matter. A lull in German air raids has eased temporarily the relief situation, although funds always are required. But the importance of building up stocks of clothes, first-aid materials, and food has been given new significance by Prime Minister Winston Churchill's warning this week that Britain must be prepared for a Nazi offensive on an even greater scale than before.

The experience of going through previous "blitzes" however, provides a certain amount of guidance. For instance, outfits for babies—many of them in safety—have been abundant in the past as compared to a shortage of clothes for chidren around 14 years old. Necessary adjustments are now being effected, it is understood here.

Mr. Gibson, however, made a significant remark when pressed to say what was most needed from America. "Tanks, guns, and planes. I want other fellows to be in need of relief. I want them to need bandages so that we can end this job," he declared with vigor and emotion.

Coming from one of the foremost British labor leaders who in the past has worked untiringly for peace, the obvious sincerity with which Mr. Gibson made this belligerent assertion was striking proof of British labor's determination to fight the war to a victorious conclusion. It is a striking confirmation of the fact that British labor sees no hope for its own future save in Allied victory.

Such remarks certainly provide an inauspicious setting for the launching of a threatened Nazi peace offensive.

Plays Important Role

Mr. Gibson is playing an important role in the furthering of Anglo-American relations through a series of two-way talks to William Green, President of the A. F. of L. They discuss labor problems and Mr. Gibson is aided by men and women in different walks of life in Britain who describe wartime life—bus conductors, ambulance drivers, fire watchers, teachers, journalists and seamen.

Mr. Gibson told me something about Charles Jarman, a seaman who broadcast recently. Mr. Jarman is Secretary of the International Seamen's Union and, after visiting the United States to arrange for hospitality there for merchant crews, he has paid a remarkable tribute to American hospitality.

The name Jarman is on the Congressional Record for Charles' father earned an inscribed gold watch from President Cleveland for rescuing the crew of the training ship Lambert in the Atlantic. Charles was wearing the watch when he broadcast.

Mr. Gibson feels he has one foot well on the other side of the Atlantic. Both he and his wife have all their brothers and sisters in the United States or Canada. Mr. Gibson has been from the East Coast to the West Coast of the United States on TUC errands and incidentally he was attached to a United States battery in France toward the end of the World War. All this helps to explain his ardor for a furtherance of Anglo-American understanding and co-operation, particularly in the labor field.

"But we are not getting our case across," he said. "The labor viewpoint and the full story of working class life isn't being told to America. Existing British official quarters in the United States, he affirmed, were largely unable to recount the story which we in this office could tell them."

"They ought to hear more people like Elsie Parker of the National Union of Teachers."

He spoke frankly and pointedly about information which came out of the embassies and official news channels. He suggested that Sir Gerald Campbell should return to the United States with an assistant fitted to tell the story of ordinary British folk. He criticized the fact that unqualified titled folk from Britain still sometimes spoke at American luncheons about British social conditions.

He advocated a stream of British workers going to the United States to tell Americans first hand about their jobs as firewatchers, munition workers, in A. R. P. and auxiliary fighting services, in kitchens and behind counters. And it won't be a one way stream either if TUC pressure on the Government succeeds.

Nazis Force Vichy to Cross Sahara With Railway Linking Mediterranean Ports With French Dakar

While France talked of a trans-Saharan railway for 40 years but never built it because economically the project did not justify itself, today the project is being rushed through under Nazi pressure and at French expense to suit the strategy of Berlin.

How this great project, which will bring Nazi troops from North Africa to Dakar, facing the American continent, is being put through by the "slave" labor of impressed refugees and others, was related to Mr. Lucas by one who worked on the line, but managed to escape to this country.

By W. E. Lucas

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Across two thousand miles of Africa's greatest desert, one of the world's biggest railroad engineering feats is now under way. It is the outcome of France's collapse and the product of Hitler's desire for conquest.

Colomb-Bechar, lying on the fringe of the Sahara Desert, has been so far the terminus of a railroad running south toward the desert from Oran. It is the point of departure for the trans-Sahara Railroad which will link the Mediterranean with the great West African port of Dakar.

For years this project has been under consideration; but ever since the first inception of the idea 40 years ago, its fulfilment has been postponed. There are important reasons, partly economic, but mostly strategic, which have kept the question perennially alive, but its progress has been barred by the consideration of expense—5,000,000,000 francs as the lowest estimated cost of construction.

From the economic angle the advantages never were sufficient to warrant this vast expenditure. There are, for instance, the coal fields of Kenadza which have just been linked with Oran when the first extension of the line from Colomb-Bechar was completed at the end of June.

In the past, even with the painful process of mule, camel, horse and some motor transport, about 100,000 tons of coal was exported from Kenadza every year. With the provision of a railroad this traffic is expected to increase immediately to 300,000 tons, and in the course of time it is hoped to top the million a year mark.

Profitable Sale Seems Doubtful

Whether this coal can be marketed without a subsidy or a State monopoly is doubtful since under normal conditions sea-borne coal from the British Isles can be landed at a cheaper cost in the Mediterranean basin than the product of the Kenadza mines.

Still further south from Kenadza there is Beni-Abbès, an important military station and a trading center serving the vast potential market for European goods in the African hinterland, and exporting an estimated annual quantity of about 100,000 tons of African produce. At the moment this import and export business has no adequate outlet or inlet to and from the Mediterranean or the Atlantic port of Dakar.

From Beni-Abbès, over 100 miles of desert to Dakar, there is nothing that could justify a railroad except dire strategic necessity.

Before the war, it was the French military authorities who kept the question of the construction of this railroad open. In the case of need it would enable French Senagalese troops to be carried safely to the north African territories, even though enemy submarines had cut the route by sea from Dakar.

With the collapse of France, this strategic necessity would seem to have vanished. But since Vichy is not now concerned solely with purely French interests, the railroad has been undertaken under German pressure. Its completion will enable Nazi-controlled troops from Europe to be carried to the west coast of Africa, from where they can threaten the American Continent without the interference of the British Navy.

Being Built by Slave Labor

The construction of this great railroad is one of the more somber tales that darkens the black fringes of this war. It is being built practically by slave labor.

Twenty thousand men are now working on this project. Many more are likely to be drafted as the prison and internment camps of southern France are combed of their Jews, their democrats and enemies of the Hitler regime. Every sort of person makes up this conscript labor corps—Spanish republicans, unwanted guests of the French since the spring of 1939; hapless refugees from every country and members of the Foreign Legion who joined up to fight for France and Freedom.

Many of them have been gathered by "press-gang" methods. They have been picked up—in hotels, in lodging houses from Nice to Perpignan;—taken to ships, often without being allowed to say goodbye to their families. Others are refugees who fled for safety to Morocco or Algeria, only to find themselves arrested and marched off to the desert labor camps.

In the old pre-war days, the one great stumbling-block that always stood in the way of this trans-Sahara railroad project, was cost. Today this is no longer a consideration, when the Nazis demand that it should be done. This conscript labor, which has among its ranks professional men, doctors, engineers, artists, musicians, businessmen, as well as ordinary workers, is paid between one and two francs a day for a 10 to 12-hour day.

Live Like Beasts

Apart from this meager wage, the French authorities have little else to spend. Normal housing does not exist. The workers work in groups of four; they live in ditches dug by themselves in the desert soil, surrounded by a small embankment of sand to break the force of the desert winds. They cover these holes with strips of canvas to give some semblance of protection against the desert sun. For warmth they are provided with one thin blanket, a flimsy covering where sometimes in the winter the temperature is five degrees below zero.

The food is monotonously inadequate;—in the morning—black coffee, a hunk of bread and one sardine; at midday—soup, a small piece of mutton bone, or one egg; at night—a stew made from lentils or beans added to the remains of the noon time emal.

Water, which in some cases has to be brought from distances of over 50 kilometers, is inadequate for drinking and washing. There is no sanitation.

Above all the strictest military discipline exists, under the supervision of army sergeants and corporals, with invisible officers at some far-distant headquarters. For the majority the day's work consists of breaking stones for the ballast of the permanent way.

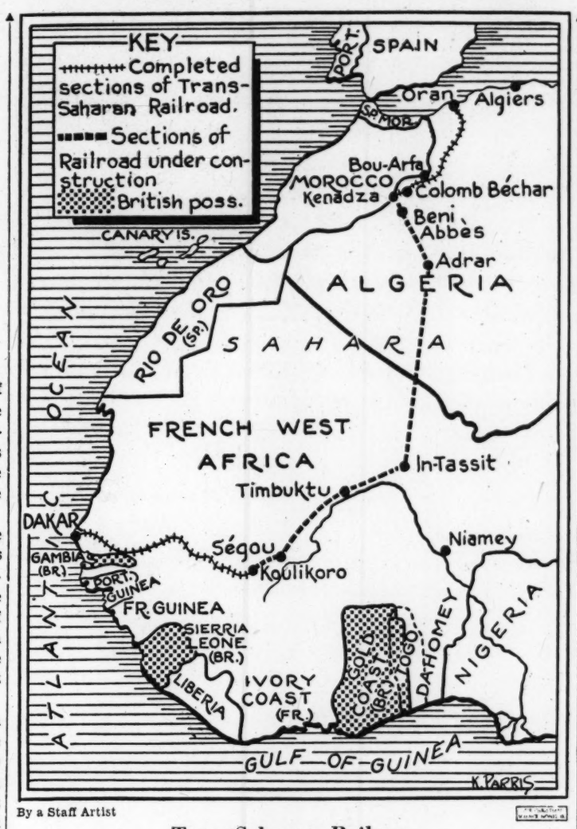
No Hope of Escape

Severe punishments are given for offenses which are often trivial, such as lack of skill to complete a task.

For the majority of these men there is little hope of escape until the war is over and Hitler defeated. Liberation costs 10,000 francs, requires a certificate of domicile and a contract for labor elsewhere. If any of these men had had 10,000 francs, they would never have been there.

For the Foreign Legionaires, who have fought for France while France fought at all, a man must have an American visa before he can be demobilised. But he must be demobilised before he can get an American visa.

Daily, the trans-Sahara railroad is gradually stretching its steel fingers across the desert. It is being built by the enemies of Nazidom, so that the Nazis can more easily spread their menace over Africa and bring their threat some thousands miles nearer the shores of the Western Hemisphere.



By a Staff Artist

Trans-Saharan Railway

Approximate route of road now building by forced labor at the expense of the Vichy French Government at the behest of the German authorities.

'Internationale' Over BBC? —Russia Is an Ally, But!

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, July 16 — Alliances may go and alliances may come but the "Internationale" will not be played over the BBC.

On its Sunday evening programs, the British Broadcasting Corporation has been playing national anthems of its allies. But to add the "Internationale"—symbol of Communism—would be too much. So the BBC has changed the program.

Instead, it will radiocast selections from the national music of the various countries.

Announcing the Government's decision today, the Minister of Information, Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, maintained the change was due to pressure on BBC time which made it impossible in the short time allotted on Sunday evenings before the 9 o'clock news to do justice to all national anthems concerned. So it was thought best to play in turn each week selections from the national music of one or a few allies, the Minister said. He added that Russia would certainly be included among these.

'Class Consciousness'

Playing or nonplaying of national anthems by BBC is itself unimportant. But since the custom was intended to indicate the British Nation's respect for its allies fighting in a common cause, and this item has become a generally appreciated feature by the public, it is not surprising that the Government's solution of the problem is regarded suspiciously by a large section of the public, which attributes it to "class conscious" reasons.

Undoubtedly playing of the national anthems of Britain's allies has been a severe strain on BBC time but it is unfortunate that the restriction should come at this moment, thus tempting many persons to see ideological objections to Communism still as an uppermost thought in some sections of public opinion.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill's definitive statement yesterday that the "Russia people are now our allies" in united action against the common foe, has, however answered questions concerning the juridical position of British-Russian relations.

How Wide a Symbol?

Now comes the problem whether Russia's national anthem should be regarded as a symbol of the Russian people or of the Communists. The July 13 program temporarily evaded the issue by playing what the announcer called a "rousing march and call to battle," radiocast by the Moscow Radio when Joseph Stalin spoke to the Russian people on July 3 last.

[Unfortunately few if any Soviet Embassy representatives here appeared to know words of same.]

Regarding the "Internationale"—undoubtedly it is a peculiar national anthem which by its very title and contest has no frontiers, although not taking the whole world but only special classes in it as its field. Some of its sentiments find as little echo in the majority of the British people as does Russia's politico-economic system.

Regarding possible objectionable words of the "Internationale" it is well to add that only music of national anthems were played on BBC and not the words. The mere tune is hardly likely to gain Red converts, but now popular curiosity has been more than ever aroused regarding the words among the general public.

Moscow Long Way For Nazis—Maisky

By the Associated Press

London, July 16

Soviet Ambassador Ivan M. Maisky replied with the words of a British war song yesterday to newsmen's questions as to what Russia planned to do if the Germans reached Moscow.

Said the Russian envoy: "It's a long way to Tipperary."

Göring Visits Town Of Hitler's Youth

BERLIN, July 16 (AP)—Friends of Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring said last night that he interrupted his work at the Luftwaffe's GHQ long enough yesterday to pay a visit to Linz, Austrian town on the Danube where Adolf Hitler spent many years of his youth.

Marshal Göring took occasion to inspect various industrial plants and mingle with the workers, the informants said.

Nazi Press Assails Roosevelt

BERLIN, July 16 (AP)—German newspapers vied with each other today in bitterly assailing President Roosevelt after the Deutsche Diplomatisch - Politische Korrespondenz, Foreign Office mouthpiece, had accused him of trying to push the United States into war "arm in arm with Bolshevism."

The Korrespondenz article asserted the policy of President Roosevelt and his advisers was "to leave nothing undone to approach closer to the theater of war and finally to move directly onto the battlefield."

"In all openness," it added, "Washington circles already discuss, and known politicians like Willkie confirm the fact, that Roosevelt concluded secret obligations with England to combine the British and American Fleets and that American armed intervention in Europe definitely is planned."

Karl Megerle, editorial writer for the Börsen Zeitung, spoke bitterly of what he called "the aggressive intentions of the President" in sending armed forces to Iceland, and declared that he is "circling like a vulture over the Azores and Cape Verde Islands."

The Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung declared that President Roosevelt "breaks his word, constitutional law, and international law and is worthy to stand beside Churchill and Stalin."

"Truly," said the Lokal Anzeiger, "Roosevelt has raised gangsterism to be a symbol in American politics . . . The United States Navy is supposed, in the manner of highway brigands, to create an incident on the Atlantic."

Gracie Fields Rewins Britain

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Gracie Fields, who six months ago was regarded critically hereabouts, is back in Britain and the hearts of her countrymen.

Gracie's songs have cheered soldiers of two wars, but she was criticized in the press and the House of Commons during the last year because she remained in North America.

As bombs fell in London, editorials reminded her admirers that their Gracie wasn't at home to endure the raids. Often her picture was hissed in newsreel theaters.

But that's forgotten now, and she's the Nation's darling again—the tall, blonde, onetime Lancashire cotton mill girl with her comic gestures and dialects.

She gave a charity show before war workers at Rochdale the other day. It started slowly but when it was over, they were shouting, "she's still our Gracie."

To a Britain, there's magic just in her walk onto a stage. Gracie is 43, her voice has an exceptional range and little else, but her showmanship is amazing.

She can sing robust songs to 3,000 war-hardened troops, to the accompaniment of their whistles and cheers, then have them bawling in their battledress as she sings an old Irish lullaby.

Gracie doesn't have much to say about the last year but that she's glad to get home and wants to "sing and sing and sing" to troops, factory workers and "everyone who'll forgive me for being away so long when things were so hard."

[While the European conflict was in the so-called "phony war" period, she went to the United States and made motion pictures in Hollywood for her large British Empire following.

While she was being attacked in Parliament and press, she made an extensive personal appearance tour of Canada and sang in New York for British war relief. Last autumn she said in Hollywood she had received a cabled apology from Baldwin Webb, Secretary of Parliament, for accusations voiced there that she and her husband had taken large amounts of cash from England when they came to the United States. Her husband said then that the British War Office had instructed Miss Fields to go to Canada, and that the amount of money they had taken along was necessary because she was paying not only her own expenses but those of her troupe as well.]

But when Gracie got up and sang the other day, everything was all right again to the public.

She finished with "There'll Always Be An England" and a lot of people listening said it seemed as though there would be, at that, "now that Gracie's back."

Nazis Curb Rome Radio

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—An increasing German censorship of radiocasting in Rome was reported yesterday by Charles M. Barbe, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent there, in a cablegram to CBS headquarters here listing six new censorship restrictions by Italian authorities. Because of these restrictions CBS is suspending its Rome radiocasts.

The new restrictions as described by Mr. Barbe are:

1. Increase of German censorship of all news, including special daily instructions to Rome radio from Berlin covering forbidden and permitted items. The permitted items may not now be released from Rome until after their appearance in the DNB Agency reports.
2. Use of live news from Italy before its appearance in daily newspapers is not permitted. Exclusive material is deleted in its entirety.
3. Blanket restrictions on all reports of anti-American activities and heckling incidents.
4. Discussion of scripts with censors is prohibited.
5. All modifying and explanatory passages are stricken from local news, thus forcing the radiocasting of propaganda, use of a short script or cancellation of the entire program.
6. No "tying up" of Italian war communiqués is permitted. This was interpreted to mean that the correspondent is not allowed to contrast communiqués with those of previous days or with those of other nations.

Ministers Express Opposition to War

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP) — Pledging themselves not to use their ministry to "bless, sanction or support war," more than 2,000 Protestant Ministers and educators have signed a statement opposing America's "present threatened belligerency," the Fellowship of Reconciliation announced yesterday.

The Rev. John Nevin Sayre, Secretary of the Fellowship, said the peace covenant had been signed by six Presidents of educational institutions, fiveBishops, four Deans of Cathedrals, and scores of pastors in cities from Portland, Maine, to San Diego, Calif.

Tobruk Garrison In Successful Raid

By the Associated Press

London, July 16

A "highly successful" British raid from Axis-besieged Tobruk in Northern Libya was reported today by authoritative British circles.

These sources said a patrol of 40 men and a "tank-hunting platoon" of about 50 men struck out from the defence circle south of Tobruk and fell upon Italians Saturday at Bir el Gobi.

More than 50 Italians were said to have been killed or injured and five Italian prisoners were taken. British losses were listed as 10 wounded and three missing.

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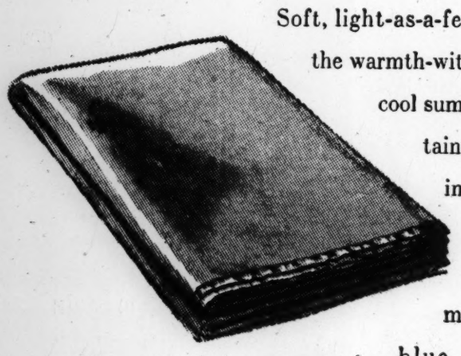
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Education Facing New Curbs in China

By Hugh Deane
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Liberal education in China, the avowed object of Japanese attack ever since the outbreak of war, is facing a new threat to its principles, this time of internal origin Like other phases of Chinese life, it is feeling the effects of the totalitarian-like trend generated by four years of a war of attrition.

Since that memorable press conference, occasioned by the razing of Nankai University in Tientsin by Japanese bombs, at which the Japanese spokesman categorically declared that "all Chinese universities are anti-Japanese bases," educational institutions in China have had to struggle desperately for survival. Within a few months of the war the campuses of 91 of China's 108 colleges and universities had either been occupied or considerably damaged by the enemy, 14 completely destroyed Forty per cent of the 3,264 high schools fell to the Japanese. Of the 294,000 primary schools 129,700 had to close down.

In the midst of the choas which attended the Japanese advance, Chinese higher education began a dramatic removal into the interior. Professors and students, with such equipment as could easily be transported, undertook a long trek westward, by truck, boat and even on foot, in search of a fit milieu for serene academic pursuits. After months of "eating bitterness" a good number of universities, despite losses estimated at $90,000,000, managed to re-establish themselves in west China.

New Centers Developed

New educational centers swiftly developed. In Kunming, far in the southwest, Tsing Hua, Peking and Nankai Universities were amalgamated into the National Southwestern Union University. Nanking, Cheeloo and Chinling came to share the campus of West China Union University in Chengtu. Other migrant universities settled in areas where an institution of higher learning had never before existed. Kweichow Province, for example, before the war had no college or university, but now has four.

Problems of re-establishment were stupendous. While some refugee universities crowded in with native institutions, others found quarters in old temples. There was a great shortage of books and equipment of all sorts, especially laboratory apparatus. Students and professors, most of them from well-to-do families, had to adjust themselves to a life which offered few of the amenities of the East. When two or more universities combined, intramural friction was a problem. As scarcity and inflation brought rising prices, students and professors suffered, and subsidies had to be secured from a war-pressed government.

Improvising ingeniously, stubbornly making the best of what they had, the universities continued to function. Out of the total of 108 colleges and universities only 25 were forced to close down permanently. The survival of the remaining 83 is certainly a remarkable chapter in the history of education.

Shortly after the universities had settled down, however, and the struggle between primitive west China and the New Order of East Asia developed into a military stalemate and a war of goods and currency and political maneuver, education in China began to reflect the general trend toward totalitarianism and to manifest "thought-control" tendencies. This trend was exhibited in many ways: the efforts of the government to extend its control over private, provincial and missionary universities, the censorship of textbooks, the suppression of all but official student organizations, the dismissal of unorthodox teachers and the arrest of students suspected of leftist beliefs. The growth of such phenomena parallels closely the widening cleavage between right and left, as manifested by the Kuomintang-Communist conflicts.

Regulations Tightened

The war has intensified the Government's endeavors, begun a decade ago, to attain full control of all educational institutions. Before the war the Government nationalized a number of universities and drew up regulations requiring others to register with the Government and submit to a certain amount of control. Friction naturally resulted, especially between the Government and mission boards, who direct 13 colleges and universities. In recent months such prominent Christian universities as Nanking, now in Chengtu, have had to oppose increasingly stringent regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Education in Chungking. The Ministry has sought to interfere with the appointment of teachers and the selection of textbooks. Submission, Christian educators claim, would deprive their universities of the right to teach what they chose and would lead to the destruction of academic freedom.

Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, the leader of the so-called C. C. clique in the Kuomintang, is known as a man of very conservative views. Besides strict governmental control of education, he favors the reintroduction of a modernized version of Confucianism. His lack of enthusiasm for mass education is apparent. His severest critics accuse Chen of fascist inclinations, pointing to his book "Vitaism" as evidence. Chen is said to have filled the national universities with his own appointees and to have used his power to eradicate unorthodoxy.

Christian universities have had to make minimal concessions to the trend toward governmental control. More affected, however, have been the private and provincial universities. Some, like the University of Amoy, have been converted into national universities; others, like Kwangsi University and Chungking University, have had to compromise. When the University of Amoy was nationalized, it received a new faculty.

One Major Defeat

Thus far the Ministry of Education has met with only one major defeat. Its efforts to realize its nominal control of Sun Yat-sen University, which moved from Canton to Yunnan, were frustrated by the opposition of the university administration, backed by the Yunnan provincial government and by prominent Cantonese in the lectures of visiting professors sent by the Ministry.

All textbooks are censored carefully before publication by the Institute of Compilation and Translation in Chungking. A semi-official description of this censorship says: "Each next textbook is thoughtfully considered three times before it goes out stampel "approved." Critics assert that censorship amounts to regimentation of thought along rightist lines. Even the leftist writings of Sun Yat-sen, whose ideas occupy the same place in China as Lenin's in Russia, are thoroughly edited. As an indication of what lengths such "editing" can go, it may be pointed out that until the defection of Wang Ching-wei the official commentary on the "San Min Chu I" (Three People's Principles) used in the schools was written by Chou Fu-hai, now one of the luminaries of the Nanking puppet regime.

Non-Kuomintang student organizations have now been entirely suppressed. Before the war, it will be recalled, a powerful leftist student movement developed, despite the truncheons of the Kuomintang's gendarmes, which was instrumental in forcing the Government to abandon its policy of appeasing Japan. This movement boomed during the first months of the war. In the spring of 1938, however, an alarmbed Kuomintang crushed it by compelling all student organizations to register with the Government. Registrations were granted only on conditions which brought the organizations completely under Kuomintang control. Since then even nonpolitical students groups have been forced to disband. An organization created for sending gifts to the soldiers, for example, established by students of the five universities in Chengtu, has been dissolved.

More Professors Dropped

An increasing number of professors have been dismessed and even arrested because of suspected leftist leanings. The dramatic arrest last December of Ma Yin-chu, a Dean of Chunking University and one of China's foremost economists, because of his criticisms of the Government's economic policy, was a striking example of the curtailment of academic freedom.

Arrests of students are widespread. After the end of the civil war thousands of students trikked up to the northwest, to Yenan, the Communist Capital, where they enrolled in Kang Ta (Anti-Japanese) University. Shortly, however, the Central Government blockaded the so-called Shensi-Kansu-Ninghsia Border Region, and students seized on the way to Yenan were put into camps for "retraining." Thousands of students are now in these camps. In other parts of the country a growing number of student "disappearances" have been reported.

In June, 1940, some students in Christian universities in Chengtu were arrested; they are said to be in a "political reformatory" outside the city. During last December and January 60 students disappeared from Chungking University, including the head of the official student organization. One foreign professor in West China Union University in Chengtu told this writer that he spent a good many mornings trying to get his students out of prison. He denied that the students were Communists or even leftists.

Student arrests are made through the San Min Chu I Youth Corps, the Kuomintang's uniformed youth movement. The Corps has a unit in every university, and heavy pressure is put on the students to join. The Corps is to pay poor students $50 a month—raised from $10 because of the rise in prices—to spy on other students for unorthodox views and activities. Students, therefore, are noticeably loth to discuss politics at all. This writer was told by missionaries in Chengtu that groups of students order to escape publicity and inask them for permission to meet occasionally in their homes in formers.

'Inside the War'

War has brought numerous complications to the Chinese scene — stresses and strains which are vital to an understanding of the political situation in the "Middle Kingdom."

At Chungking, Capital of Free China in the remote Province of Szechwan, Hugh Deane has watched these developments for the past year and a half. Returning to the United States, he writes a series of which the accompanying article is the ninth.

Saved From Disaster at Sea

Wide World

Nurses From United States Arriving in London

They were members of the party en route to England on the Dutch freighter Maarsden which was torpedoed by a U-boat. Left to right: Ruth Martin, Washington, D. C.; Shirley Ralph, New York City; Lavenia Fulton, from Massachusetts, and Lillian Evans, Cambridge, Mass. Photo passed by the British censor.

Isolate China War, Japanese Are Urged

By the Associated Press

Tokyo, July 16

The Japanese magazine, Diplomatic Review, today urged the Government to attempt to settle the China affair on a basis of national policy alone, and declared that the incident "should not become involved in a world war."

This influential magazine which has Foreign Office support said German and Italian recognition of the Nanking regime had given the China affair added international color but firmly expressed its opinion that Japan "should keep out of foreign entanglements insofar as the China affair is concerned and continue the original policy of empire."

The newspaper Kokumin in an editorial discussion of the international situation said, "in view of present progress Hitler may be successful in defeating Soviet Russia by September . . . Japan should be fully prepared to cope with a new situation arising out of a probable German success."

Nazis Terrorize Little Luxemburg

MONTREAL, July 16 (CP) — The Provisional Government of Luxemburg established here has received reports of a "reign of terror" by the Germans in the little duchy.

According to detailed reports received by the Luxemburg Government from persons who have made their way from the country, the wave of terror began early in May after the Germans abandoned a policy of seeking voluntary co-operation from the residents of Luxemburg, because the policy was found to be a failure.

Since that time, Government spokesmen said, all young persons have been forced to join Hitler youth organizations, many have been taken to camps in Germany, schools have been closed, and practically all business, intellectual and political leaders have been imprisoned or carried to German labor camps.

British Ship Sunk

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, July 16 (AP)—The 1,200-ton British anti-aircraft sloop Auckland was sunk June 24 in the Mediterranean under bomb attack by 80 German planes, British naval sources reported today.

The Auckland was escorting a ship into the besieged Libyan port of Tobruk when she was attacked 20 miles offshore, the officer related, by 50 Stukas and 30 Messerschmitt 110's—one of the biggest Luftwaffe formations yet to appear at one time along the Libyan coast. It was estimated that the Nazis dropped between 500 and 600 bombs around the Auckland and the other ship, but the latter was not hit and finally made Tobruk safely.

Stricter Rationing of Staples Anticipated Soon in Japan

TOKYO, July 16 (AP)—Foodstuffs such as rice, sugar and cooking oil, already strictly rationed in Japan, will go under even more drastic Government control in the near future, Domei, Japanese news agency, forecast today.

Sale, distribution and storage of such commodities will be controled by the Agriculture Ministry, Domei said. This action, according to reliable sources, may be the first step to establishment of similar control over the entire yen bloc area—the Japanese Empire, Manchukuo and occupied portions of China.

A plan under consideration by the Agriculture and Forestry Ministries includes, Domei reported:

Gradual introduction of a Government monopoly over the sale of important foodstuffs.

The storing of staple foods such as rice and wheat to meet a possible emergency.

Diversion of canned goods, principally seafood such as crab meat, salmon, tuna and sardines, from foreign trade into domestic channels to relieve food shortages.

Increasing of feed for livestock.

Increasing of domestic fertilizers to replace imported materials.

Such action is part of a plan favored by Premier Prince Fumimaro Konoye to bring the Japanese up to an all-out war-time economy. To meet the present situation financial and industrial fields also face increasing Government regulation, it was said.

A rice shortage in recent months was expected to be alleviated with the arrival of crops bought in Indo-China. Reliable sources said transport has been delayed because of a shortage of ships.

Food Vital Problem

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—While new expansions of Japanese imperialism either in the Southern seas or in Siberia are debated here, Japan encounters increasing difficulty in feeding and supplying its present Empire.

It is not yet clear whether shortages of essential commodities will be used effectively as arguments to impel Japan toward more expansion, or strengthen the hand of moderate elements who opposed the now stalemated policy of trying to reap rice with bayonets in China.

Excluding Chinese in occupied zones, and also excluding the 400,000,000 residents—mostly Chinese—in Japanese-dominated Manchukuo, Japan now has 105,226,101 mouths to feed, according to preliminary census figures. There has been an increase of 6,291,928 since 1935. A similar rate of growth in population pressure has been a chief Japanese argument for imperialistic expansion in the past.

The Japanese Empire, on the basis of these statistics, has a population roughly equivalent to that of France, Italy, Argentina, and Australia combined.

Included in the census report are the Japanese islands proper, Formosa, Korea, Saghalien, the Kwantung Leased Territory in Manchuria, and the mandated islands of the South Pacific.

Japan conducts a Nationwide census every five years. The latest figures are those gathered on Oct. 1 last year, when every home and business in the Empire was scheduled to be canvassed.

No definite figures have been given for Japan's colonies, but it is stated that the population of Japan proper is now 73,114,300, as against 69,254,000 five years before. Tokyo is still the largest city in the Nation and is rapidly becoming one of the largest in the world, a comparative position helped along by the widespread war-induced exodus from London. Tokyo's population is 6,778,804, an increase of over 900,000 since 1935. Other large increases, however, were reported in many industrial centers, particularly Yokohama, Osaka, Nagoya and Kobe.

The survey revealed that in 14 out of 47 prefectures (states or counties) a decrease was noted during the five-year period. Previously only the three northern "poverty" prefectures had shown drops, while this time decreases were reported widely in prefectures to the west of Tokyo. This is Japan's most vital section, corresponding roughly to the northeastern section of the United States.

Larger increases were noted in the urban, as against the agricultural, areas, a development believed due to the spread of war industries. Another factor leading to drops in regions lying to the west of Japan's capital was the relative proximity to the mainland of Asia where Japanese have been going by the thousands in the last three years. Large groups of Japanese have moved to cities in China which are in Japanese-controlled areas, making a consequent reduction in their home prefectures.

An interesting comparison is the fact that Japan's present 105,000,000 population is an increase of approximately 250 per cent in the last 70 years. Up to the time that the nation was opened to the West in the 1850's and 1860's Japan had a steady population of about 30,000,000 persons, although no accurate figures ever were kept.

Food shortages, intermittent war and ignorance of the most primary sanitary and health conditions tended to keep the population of the islands at a fairly steady level. Since Western methods were introduced those 30,000,000 people have jumped to 73,000,000, while Japan's Army and Navy have brought another 30,000,000 under the banner of the Rising Sun through conquests in Formosa, Korea (Chosen), Manchuria, and islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Tourists in Ottawa Double Last Year's

OTTAWA, July 16 (CP) — Ottawa tourist officials said July 14 the Capital is experiencing its busiest tourist season on record.

Figures of the Civic Tourist Bureau indicated the number of visitors will be double that of last year. Thousands of inquiries are being received for information on the City's accommodations and attractions.

The Bureau handled a total of 3,424 inquiries from July 1 to last Sunday, compared with 1,200 inquiries in the first 13 days of July last year.

Axis Envoys Start Evacuating China

CHUNGKING, China, Wednesday, July 16 —Withdrawal of Axis diplomats from China began today with the departure of Italian Chargé d'Affaires Pasquale Spinelli. He left with his wife for French Indo-China.

German Embassy attachés said their withdrawal would be completed by July 25.

China announced severance of diplomatic relations with the two Axis countries on July 2.

U. S. Consul in Syria Describes 'Go-Between' Armistice Role

BEIRUT, Lebanon, July 15, Delayed (AP) — Cornelius Van H. Engert, the United States Consul General, who was the agent through whom the British and French got together to make their armistice agreement, disclosed here today that the French commander, Gen. Henri Dentz, made the first move in that direction just before the fall of Damascus.

"It's a longish story because it began three weeks ago," he related.

"When Damascus was on the point of falling and it was believed that Beirut would fall, too, I was asked if I could find out what terms the British would accord in an armistice. I delivered the reply. . . .

"The French then had a few successes at the front and made no further move until Beirut was threatened July 8, when General Dentz sent me a definite request for an armistice which I transmitted. On July 10 I gave him the British reply and negotiations followed."

Dentz Left City

General Dentz and members of his staff left Beirut before the British came in. They headed home to France. A number of high French officials still are here, however.

No American was injured in the British bombing of Beirut. No American property was damaged and the American University, which extends along the ridge of a hill and includes the city's most imposing buildings, is intact.

Allied British and Free French forces entered Beirut today in accordance with armistice terms, and speedily proceeded with occupation of all the rest of Syria and Lebanon.

Exactly at noon, Australians who had broken through the Damur line in the greatest battle of this campaign took down an iron barricade thrown across the road at the point of their farthest advance and moved into the city, led by a squadron of captured French tanks driven by Australians.

Remained at Posts

They had remained stationary at this point since early July 12 when the cease-fire order became effective.

They found the French outpost a quarter-mile to the north already abandoned and the column moved slowly five miles to Beirut, cheered by the local population as it went through suburban towns along the way.

Some British and Free French officers were in the vanguard of the column, but the entry into Beirut was for the most part an Australian show.

The bulk of the Vichy troops were in barracks deciding whether they wanted to join the Free French, stay here or go back to France. Armistice terms permit the choice.

Local French forces, such as Chasseurs, Libanaises, already were in their homes with their families.

Mandatory Saving Of High Wages Proposed

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)— A mandatory saving program to prevent distress after the present defense production boom ends was proposed to a House Committee yesterday by William Green, American Federation of Labor President.

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Government Begins Roundup Of Indicted Socialist Workers

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 16 (AP)—The United States Government began a roundup today of 29 persons indicted by a Federal grand jury of plotting through the Socialist Workers Party to overthrow the United States Government by a revolution modeled after that in Russia in 1917.

The mass indictment—officials called it the largest peacetime roundup in the history of the Nation—alleged seditious conspiracy, and violation of the Smith Act of 1940 which makes it an offense to advocate overthrow of the Government.

Federal officials said it was the first indictment in the Nation under the Smith Act which carries a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison. Conviction for seditious conspiracy involves a maximum penalty of six years.

Among those indicted yesterday are four New York members of the Socialist Workers Party—James P. Cannon, National Secretary; Felix Morrow, Editor of the Militant, Party newspaper; Albert Goldman, member of the Editorial Board of the publication, and Farrell Dobbs, National Labor Secretary.

Documents Seized

A raid on Twin Cities offices of the Party in which documents were seized but no arrests were made preceded the grand jury inquiry.

Others named included Dr. Grace Carlson, St. Paul, organizer for the Party and unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate on the Trotzkyite anti-war ticket; Alfred Russell, Secretary of the Omaha branch of the Socialist Workers Party, and a number of officials of the powerful General Drivers Union 544 of Minneapolis.

Victor E. Anderson, United States Attorney, said marshal's deputies began serving warrants. Federal Judge Robert C. Bell, at Mr. Anderson's request, set $5,000 bail for each defendant. Mr. Anderson said those arrested would be tried in Minneapolis early in October.

The indictment charged that the Socialist Workers Party plotted to overthrow the Government by placing members in key positions in industry and in trade unions, attempting to sap the morale of the military services, and maintaining an arsenal of military equipment to bring about revolution "on the model of the Russian revolution of 1917."

Henry A. Schweinhaut, Special Assistant United States Attorney General, likened the roundup to the arrest of a large number of persons in 1918 during investigation of the Industrial Workers of the World.

Control of Militia

The indictment further charged that the Socialist Workers Party "would and did attempt to bring about control of the militia by workers and laborers, procured certain explosives, firearms, and ammunition and military equipment, and were organized into military units, armed and drilled under the name of Union Defense Guard."

Ostensibly, the indictment continued, "this was to guard against violent attempts to destroy trade unions, but in truth they were to be used to overthrow and put down by force the Constitutional Government of the United States."

The indictment identified the defendants as "officers, leaders, active members, and in control of . . . the Socialist Workers Party," and charged that they sought "to bring about whenever the time seemed to them propitious an armed revolution against the Government of the United States."

Among the defendants is Vincent Dunne, one of three brothers who headed Local 544 of the General Drivers' Union, now center of a strategic fight between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations. A faction bolted to the C. I. O. a month ago. High officials of the A. F. of L. charged that the Dunnes tried to lead 544 into the C. I. O. because the A. F. of L. planned to oust the Dunnes as the result of a union inquiry into radicalism.

Vincent Dunne's two brothers, Grant and Miles, likewise were indicted, and Miles also has been indicted by a county grand jury, which alleges that he and another 544 official embezzled $3,500 of 544-A. F. of L. funds in the bolt.

Cannon Statement

In New York, Mr. Cannon said in a prepared statement that the indictments represented "the cynical payment of a political debt owed by Franklin D. Roosevelt to Daniel J. Tobin, President of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

He said the initial object was "to help Tobin in his fight against the rank and file of the Minneapolis teamsters, who have revolted against his dictatorial rule and gone over to the C. I. O."

"It may be objected," he declared, "that this is an utterly shameless prostitution of the offices of Government to serve partisan political ends."

He said the indictments were "an attempt to stifle the voice of opposition to the war program of the Roosevelt Administration. We are against it and will continue to be against it even though confined to prison."

Mr. Goldman, described by the Socialist Workers Party as former attorney for Leon Trotsky, said in a similar statement that he considered the indictments a violation of civil rights.

"They make mockery of the claim of the Roosevelt Government that it is in the war on behalf of democracy," he asserted.

He said the charge was an old one used by reactionaries "to crush antiwar and anticapitalist sentiments."

Others indicted included: Carl Skoglung, Oscar Coover, Harry Deboer, Jake Cooper, Carlos Hudson, Max Geldman, Edward Palmquist, Rose Seiler, Oscar Shoenfeld, George Frosig, Emil Hanson, Dorothy Schultz, Kelly Postal, Clarence Hamel, Carl Kuehn, Roy Orgon, Ray Rainbolt, Harold Swanson, Walter Hagstrom, and Nick Wagner.

Knox Would Pick War to Naziism

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy urged July 14 a policy of aiding Britain "at whatever cost to ourselves," asserting "a war of defense against Naziism would be infinitely preferable to a peace accomplished by a surrender to Hitlerism."

In an interview marking the end of a year in the Cabinet, Mr. Knox observed that "no sane man wants war" but added:

"I happen to belong to a school of thinkers who regard as imperative a policy of aiding Britain at whatever cost to ourselves, to promote both our present security and future national welfare."

"I have been realistic enough to pursue that policy wherever the pursuit of such a policy might lead," he continued. "I hope it will not lead us into war."

Commenting on some references to him as leader of the "war party," he declared:

"Any man who deliberately seeks to involve his Country in war for the mere purpose of precipitating armed conflict would have to be crazy or malevolent to such a degree as to deserve incarceration."

Expressing gratification at the Navy's progress during the last 12 months, Mr. Knox attributed most of it to the officers and men under him.

Milk Control Board Vetoed by Edison

TRENTON, N. J., July 16 (AP)—Gov. Charles Edison has vetoed a Legislature-approved bill setting up a new State Milk Control Board and urged the lawmakers to investigate the need for continued regulation of the State's multi-million dollar milk industry.

New Jersey has been without milk control since powers of the five-member regulatory board set up in emergency legislation in 1933 expired at midnight June 30.

In a veto message, Governor Edison said:

"The powers given to the State Milk Director in this bill are far beyond anything for which a need has been publicly demonstrated."

Sawmills Busier

OTTAWA—Sawmill production in Canada during 1939 reached a value of $100,132,597, compared with $92,855,906 in 1938.

Antiques: American Glassware

Both blown and pressed products offer wide variety of designs for collectors.

By Helen Johnson Keyes
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

The collector of American blown and pressed glass is thrown more exclusively on his own taste than is the case with the collector of other old arts, because glass seldom was signed by its manufacturers; because closely similar molds were used by several companies; because it was common practice to borrow popular patterns other plants had originated.

Workers were migratory, going from one glasshouse to another over an area of many states ,carrying their ideas with them. Moreover an area of many states, carry- than now, and designs developed in the eighteenth century continued to be made in the nineteenth, perhaps by the third generation of the original artisans.

This situation causes the collector to concentrate his attention not on dates, which usually cannot be verified; or localities, whose products were virtually identical with the output from other regions. Rather it is in the charm of the piece itself, the quality of the glass, the beauty of the form, the attractiveness of the colors and the grace of the design, that the pressed glass collector finds delight.

Large variety of pattern
Common to glasshouses

It is interesting to own a variety of patterns. At some periods over 70 were common to most of the glasshouses, and these were many. At Gimbel's, the writer found handsome cane and honeycomb goblets; a blue caster set in the paneled cross design; a stippled dahlia cake dish of Sandwich type; a blue, thousand-eye sauce dish; a hobnail cranberry dish, a blue hobnail butter dish that is thought to have been made in Ohio about 1860; compotes in loop and diamond thumb print; a sawtooth celery stand; candlesticks in Sandwich milk glass and others in Portland crackle.

Contemporary events were celebrated by appropriate patterns, among which was Haley's Comet. Another example is a white compote dish whose design was suggested by the laying of the Atlantic cable. A cable theme is used to encircle all the edges. Lid and base are of camphor glass and ornamented with lions' heads.

It seems incredible that there was a glasshouse in Jamestown as early as 1606. This was the first American venture, and although not successful, it was followed by others, in Salem, New Amsterdam and in New Jersey and Pennsylvania communities. The oldest objects made—aside from window panes—were bottles and canisters, while beads to please the Indians proved profitable merchandise.

The finest flowering of glass manufacture, however, took place between the years 1737 and 1827, at which time there were about 250 glasshouses. Blowers were brought over from Europe and factories whose names are still famous carried on in many sections of the country. Wistarberg, Stiegel, Pittsburgh, and Sandwich glass still are renowned and sought.

Wistar specialized in what the present generation would call functional design. Utensils were shaped for their uses. He employed superimposed decoration, always in glass, which was tooled and dragged out into flowing designs with pincers, while ductile. Seals and piecrust crimpings are characteristic.

Stiegel glass was clear, resonant, and fine in texture, sometimes brightly enameled in colors to portray birds, flowers, animals and persons.

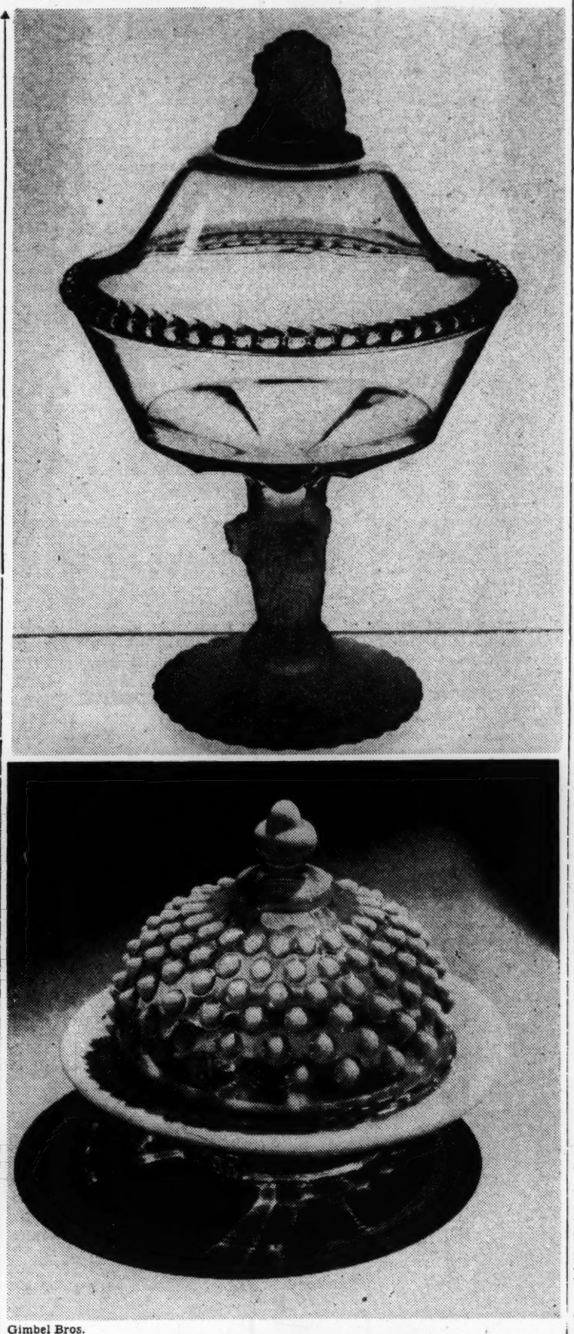
Pressed Glass Invention
Brought mass production

These achievements were seldom financially successful for long and it was not until the new technic of pressed glass was invented that fortunes were made in this trade. The age-old method of shaping glass was by expending the hot material with the human breath, but in 1827 the pressing machine was invented and substituted for human breath a mechanical plunger that operated in the mold. This was the beginning of mass production.

Pressed glass has not the quality or prestige of blown, but it is nevertheless pleasing in form and color and it enriched many modest homes.

The range of colors and color combinations grew apace. Cobalt, turquoise, yellow, rose, crimson, apple-green, and transparent purples were particularly fashionable between 1850 and 1865. "Lacey" glass appeared, that is, glass whose pattern is laid on a stippled or snakeskin ground.

Gimbel is showing many examples of both types, blown and pressed. They can be distinguished by the fact that blown glass takes the design of the mold on both its upper and lower surfaces (unless it is extremely heavy), whereas pressed glass shows its pattern only on its exterior face. Blown glass may be attributed to the years between 1760 and 1860.



Gimbel Bros.

Fine Examples of Pressed Glass

Upper: Compote dish made to celebrate the laying of the Atlantic cable. The rope-like twists around the edges symbolize the cable laid in 1866. Compote is of clear glass except for the base, which is ornamented with lion masks, and the knob of the cover which is a lion's head. These have frosted surfaces. Lower: Butter dish of opalescent blue glass in hobnail pattern. It is believed to have been made about 1860.

Over $3,000,000,000 Of FHA Mortgages

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—A. H. Ferguson, Federal Housing Administrator, told the House Buildings Committee yesterday that the FHA had insured mortgages of $3,108,493,539 on "small individual homes" up to June 30.

He added that another $374,422,004 of mortgages had been approved for work under way and an additional $379,539,020 had been committed. Mr. Ferguson testified in connection with a bill to provide an additional $300,000,000 for defense housing.

Bulk of Seaway Cost on East

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The House Rivers and Harbors Committee heard yesterday that although the principal demand for the St. Lawrence seaway came from the Midwest, at least half the cost of the $285,000,000 project would fall on four eastern States which, witnesses said, had no need for the development.

"New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware would contribute approximately 50 per cent or more of the total cost for the complete project," said Frederick W. Burton of Rochester, N. Y., Manager of the Transportation Bureau of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce.

"This for a waterway and power project for which they have no need. From the sales of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North and South Dakota comes the greater part of the public support for the project, but not the cash to pay for it."

Mr. Burton said that the Rochester Chamber was opposed to the seaway because it felt it was not justified either as a defense measure or as a peacetime commercial project.

Charles L. Raper, Dean of the College of Business Administration, Syracuse University, told the Committee that the seaway would divert traffic from existing transportation facities in the great Lakes area of which he added "there is a surplus."

"The problem today," he said, "is how the existing carriers operating in this region can be sustained on the existing traffic—not how additional transportation facilities may be provided. . . . To spend a great amount of taxpayers' money for more transportation in a region where transportation is too abundant, seems to us indefensible.

Dean Raper said he represented the Chamber of Commerce of Syracuse and the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York.

Turning to a discussion of the power phases of the seaway proposal, the Dean, who is also professor of transportation at Syracuse, declared that "there is now no shortage of electric energy in New York State. There is much unused capacity in the existing utility plants."

'It's Our War'—McNutt

MILWAUKEE, Wis. ,July 16 (AP)—The war abroad is America's war, and the United States never will make a negotiated peace with Hitler, Federal Security Administrator Paul V. McNutt declared July 14 in an address prepared for radiocast over a coast-to-coast NBC network.

"It is America's because Nazi aspirations and the deadly logic of events point to America as the future object of a stronger and more ruthless stage of the Nazi battle for world domination," he told a National Unity Rally held in conjunction with Milwaukee's annual midsummer festival.

"We are engaged in an effort neither to make the world safe for Communism nor to make it safe for the British Empire," Mr. McNutt added. "We are helping to resist aggression for one reason and for one reason only—To make the world safe for America and for Americans."

"The United States does not want war," he continued. "And it will do everything in its power to avoid war except imperil the freedom and the security without which Americans cannot live."

"It is to prevent extension of the Nazi way of life to the Western Hemisphere that the Government has committed itself irrevocably to the defeat of Hitlerism," he said.

"America is opposing Hitler because it is in America's interest to do so. . . .

"The British Government gives its solemn word that it will never make a negotiated peace with Hitler. Neither will the United States of America.

"To pursue the path of appeasement, we must be prepared to abandon democratic institutions, one by one, or become resigned to a lonely and hazardous national existence."

Georgia Regents Drop Two More

ATLANTA, Ga. (AP)—Gov. Eugene Talmadge disclosed July 15 that two more employees of the State University system had been eliminated by his newly organized Board of Regents.

The Governor announced the Board declined to renew the contracts of J. Curtis Dixon, Vice-Chancellor of the University System, and R. E. Davis, animal husbandryman of the State College of Agriculture, on the ground they were associated with the Rosenwald Fund.

In a hearing, spokesmen for the Governor attempted to show that the Rosenwald Fund sought racial equality and therefore, by implication, anyone having anything to do with it must advocate such equality.

Previously after seating three new members named to replace men who previously opposed the Governor, the Board of Regents had voted 10 to 5 not to re-employ Dr. Walter D. Cocking, Dean of the College of Education at the University of Georgia in Athens.

2 Strikes End But Navy Job Meets Delay

By the Associated Press

Two short-lived steel strikes were ended today, but Navy officers saw a definite obstruction to the national defense program in a work stoppage at a $2,500,000 Navy ammunition dump being build near Fallbrook, Calif.

Sixty American Federation of Labor workers walked out at the Fallbrook job July 10. A spokesman declined to disclose details of the dispute, but contended that the contractor had violated an oral agreement with the unions and had failed to negotiate a written contract.

The Navy said that the union demanded living allowances and pay for traveling time, concessions which it was declared would increase the cost of the project by $250,000 to $300,000.

The two steel labor disputes involved Congress of Industrial Organizations steelworkers' unions, the Great Lakes Steel Corporation at Ecorse, Mich., and the Copperweld Steel Company at Warren, Ohio. C.I.O. officials had termed both walkouts unauthorized.

The Great Lakes trouble ended when the company and union signed a contract previously agreed upon. Settlement terms at the Copperweld factory provided for rehiring all but six strikers.

A development of great interest to steel men was the decision of Republic Steel Corporation, one of the Nation's big producers, to bargain collectively with the C. I. O. Steel Workers Organizing Committee in 11 of 15 plants, with the proviso that the union prove it had a majority of the workers in the plants.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A five-man arbitration board unanimously awarded hourly workers in Curtiss-Wright Corporation's two Buffalo plants an average wage increase of 11½ cents an hour and comparable raises for salaried employees.

The boost will lift the annual pay roll by more than $5,500,000 during the next 12 months, the Board estimated, and affect approximately 13,000 employees making warplanes for the United States and Great Britain.

"Increases to the men in the lower wage brackets will run as high as 14 cents an hour, varying downward to seven cents for those in the higher wage brackets," the Board said. "Comparable increases will go to salaried employees.

"The starting rate for hourly employees is raised from 50 to 55 cents an hour, and there are to be rapid increases to a base rate of 70 cents an hour in 90 days. There will be similar rapid advances to salaried employees. The present rate of pay for all hourly employees is to be revised, without reduction to any employee."

All increases are retroactive to May 31, 1941.

Galveston, Texas — The night shift of several hundred men at the Todd-Galveston Dry Docks, Inc., yard walked out halting work at the plant.

The company has a contract with the Maritime Commission for repairing vessels. Neither union nor company officials made statements, but negotiations have been under way between A. F. of L. craft unions and the company for some time seeking an agreement in conformity with the master shipyards labor agreement for the Gulf Coast.

The total number of employees of the plant varies but now is about 1,500.

Pittsburgh—Members of the A. F. of L. retail food store employees union voted to end a day-old strike of clerks of 300 Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company food stores in nine western Pennsylvania counties.

One thousand union members at a mass meeting accepted what their leaders described as "the company's final offer," granting wage adjustments in various classifications. For the present, however, the union disclosed only one specific change—reduction of the work week from 52 hours to 48 hours.

The strike affected 2,100 grocery and meat clerks.

Washington — The Conciliation Service announced a tentative agreement had been reached for settling a wage dispute involving about 5,000 employees of the White Motor Company, Cleveland. The C. I. O.-auto workers' union has been seeking a wage increase and threatening to strike if one was not forthcoming, but details of the union demands and the tentative settlement were not made public.

The White Company has contracted to build $70,000,000 of scout cars for the Army.

Bridges Lobbying

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Representative Joe L. Smith (D) of Virginia charged to the House yesterday that "the notorious" Harry Bridges, West Coast labor leader, and 225 other C. I. O. officials had engaged in "most disgraceful lobbying on Capitol Hill" last week to defeat the labor sections of the May draft deferment bill.

(The May bill, offered by Representative Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky, provided for deferment of prospective draftees over 27 years of age, and also contained provisions to curb defense strikes. The House struck out the latter provisions.)

Representative Smith said Mr. Bridges visited Representatives in their offices to tell them how the C. I. O. wanted them to vote.

"Think of this alien, radical Communist telling United States Congressmen how to vote and he is even now again under deportation proceedings," the legislator exclaimed.

Maintaining a Home In Wartime Britain

By Alison Settle
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The life of the British householder in wartime is honeycombed with problems and vexations.

That word, vexations, seems perhaps a mild one to use concerning the people who, civilians in former struggles, are said to be in the front line in this uncharted warfare. Yet so far few people in this so-called front line would willingly assess their troubles and difficulties as higher than vexations. That is because those actually under fire habitually make use of the English habit of understatement to hide their deeper feelings.

Life in the bombed areas is of necessity all the time in the limelight, but what of the quiet householders, the housewives above all (since most men are drawn into the war machine) who carry on in Britain day by day, always with the threat of invasion round the corner?

To begin with, this is a summer of cold awakenings and long evenings because the clocks are now advanced by two hours. And, how strange, too, are the nights: in the dark trees the nightingale sings to the accompaniment of the burr-burr of enemy bombers overhead.

The drawing room of the big house, where once guests were ceremoniously received, is now screened off into little cubicles and camp beds. The lady of the manor, her handyman, the village grocer, and the man who mends the shoes, are all mixed up together in war work. They now know one another as they never did before, because one and all they serve on their local defense system.

Child Tenants in Houses

And in our houses strange children inhabit our rooms and are masters of our days. The house itself is turned topsy-turvy. The housewife must sleep on the ground floor, close to the telephone, ready to be called out to her first aid post at any hour. The stove has been moved to the scullery now, so that the kitchen may become the general dining room to save the domestic service which it is now impossible to obtain.

Yet every day the love of home grows stronger, and women are prepared to make any shift to keep their homes intact even when those houses are right in the projected path of threatened invasion.

The problem of food looms large. The average householder manages somehow but not without always wondering how the poor manage to feed their families at all, so high have prices been. This is, of course, in addition to the problems of rationing.

Entertaining goes on. But the guest often avoids using the butter which is always put on the table before him because butter is rationed. He sometimes brings his own sugar or saccharine, avoids jam because jam is severely rationed. If he goes often to a house for tea (or the morning "elevenses" which make a modest substitute for lunch entertaining) he may even send a tiny packet of tea.

Close Watch on Sugar

Most households are trying to save every bit of sugar they can to make at least a little jam, for jam is sadly missed and it has been announced that no private household will get extra sugar for jam-making this year, as they did last.

The guest to lunch or dinner is seldom offered meat; the weekly ration of a shilling per head goes so short a way.

Stories appear in the newspapers about idle, hotel-dwelling people eating four meals a day in safe areas such as the West country or the Lake District. But it is just because the attitude of these few seems so strange and reprehensible that they are spoken about. The vast majority want at all costs to preserve home life, though it means anxiety as the rising costs of living are realized, the school bills, taxes, the cost of heat and light alone. . . .

You may say that these thoughts are common to all women who face rising costs and lowered incomes, in peace as well as in war. But there is the background to those thoughts here to be remembered—the husband, maybe, away at sea, the sons serving in the army and air force.

Stern Tasks for Women

For many British women there are regular nights of fire-watching, duty at the first aid post, driving an ambulance, acting as night guide in raids. That beloved home is not hers now but is shared, inhabited by other women's children for whom the Government pays a sum which only partially covers their keep.

The billeting of soldiers is more popular than the billeting of children in many households. On the whole middle income families are missed out in army billeting; the soldiers usually prefer working-class households where they get the meals they are, for the most part, used to, and the company which they find most congenial. Alternatively a bunch of them will be billeted on a big house where they carry on their affairs separately from the household.

So far as children are concerned education is one of the big problems of evacuation. The children in other people's homes only receive half-time education, if that. In country areas school buildings are wholly inadequate. So the walls and garden of the householder must contain these young guests for all but some three hours of the day.

For that, as well as for other reasons, the middle-aged mothers will greatly miss daughters who have hitherto coped with the little evacuees, found their handicraft occupations, invented games, taught them to garden, to read books, and generally to fill their time.

Registering for Service

Now these girls throughout the country are registering for national service. To date they may have served at canteens, done their hospital training, run Youth Service Squads, made the country round for National War Savings week by week. When they leave all this to go into munitions or the women's auxiliary services of army, navy and air force, the householder must add these duties to those in hand.

But isn't there still more I can do, householders still ask. Is growing food, keeping house, firefighting and manning a civil defense post not enough? Many energetic middle-aged housewives want to identify themselves still closer with the war effort, and a system is beginning of half-time shifts for local factories by which women may work from 9 to 2, or 2 to 7.

On top of all these activities the householder has to find time to fill in numerous forms, food forms, forms concerning evacuees, state insurance cards, applications for licenses necessary to do this or that. Often things which come through the letter box have to be read and memorized. Advice on what to do if invasion comes, if the military want the house, if bombs fall, and if paratroops should be encountered.

A strange summer indeed, a strange manner of housekeeping. Yet hardly a woman will admit that all this put together amounts to more than vexations. That is, of course, unless the blitz actually brings destruction to her home.

'In Britain Today'

"This," said King George, "is our greatest weapon . . . the spirit of the people."

It is of those people — the men and women of Britain, that the accompanying series tells. There are 12 articles, of which today's is the ninth.

U. S. Aid Begins to Tell at Sea

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Merchant ship losses reported by the British Admiralty for June gave rise to increased confidence among maritime officials today that starting next year the United States would be able to turn out tonnage at a faster rate than Germany can sink it.

The Admiralty said yesterday that 79 ships totaling 329,296 tons were lost in June. This included British, allied and neutral losses. While the British merely reported "tons," officials here said they assumed the losses were reported in gross tons.

Maintenance of this level would mean an annual loss of about 4,000,000 gross tons, considerably below estimates of United States production next year.

Revising former estimates to include the recently projected $1,246,650,000 construction program, the Maritime Commission now expects United States production in 1942 to aggregate 6,642,649 deadweight tons. In merchant ships, deadweight tonnage runs substantially higher than gross tonnage, but even after subtracting 20 per cent—and experts say the difference is not this great—United States production would approximate 5,314,351 gross tons.

The estimated United States production in 1942 includes 5,593,249 deadweight tons under Maritime Commission contract, 463,600 under private contract, and 585,800 under direct British contract. Production in 1943 was estimated at 6,552,871 deadweight tons, but this might be increased in the event of continued hostilities. Production in the last half of 1941 was estimated at 623,206 deadweight tons.

The vast increase in 1942 over 1941 will result from additional building facilities. A total of 103 new shipways are being installed in yards on all three coasts, and most recently announced program calls for 48 additional ways.

Milk Advance Hearing Sought by Lehman

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16 (AP)—Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Owen D. Young will carry to Washington tomorrow the plea of 55,000 dairymen supplying the New York City market for a quick hearing on a proposed fluid milk price increase from $2.88 to $3.82 a hundredweight (47 quarts).

This announcement yesterday coincided with word from N. J. Cladakis, Milk Marketing Area Administrator, that New York milkshed producers would share a June pool of $13,183,946 which he termed probably the richest since 1930.

Gain in Canadian Gold

OTTAWA—Canadian gold production during the first quarter of 1941 amounted to 1,293,518 ounces, compared with 1,261,535 ounces in the first three months of 1940.

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MONTCLAIR, NEW JERSEY

Sun Rises on Liner West Point Still at Anchor in N. Y. Harbor

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Instead of awakening on the high seas well on their way home today, nearly 500 expelled Axis nationals aboard the navy transport West Point saw dawn break in New York harbor.

The giant vessel with its cargo of unwanted aliens was poised at quarantine for a trans-Atlantic dash first scheduled for yesterday afternoon, postponed until last night and finally held up for a last-minute check of passengers and their effects.

The converted liner America—27,000-ton one-time pride of the United States merchant marine—was expected to begin its maiden Atlantic crossing any moment, grimly bristling with four five-inch guns and antiaircraft machine guns.

The huge gray ship's course lay through war-perilous waters to Lisbon on a seven-day voyage for which safe conduct has been assured by the British Government.

Three reasons were advanced for the delay of the mass departure of ousted German and Italian consular officials, other Axis agents and their families:

1. Assistant Chief Jesse Edwin Saugstad of the State Department's Division of International Communications said the West Point would not be allowed to depart "until everything—passengers and baggage—is checked."

2. A Navy Department official who did not identify himself by name declared "submarines and general maneuvers are taking place off the coast tonight (Tuesday) and it might be safer to wait for daybreak."

3. Marine circles pointed out that the West Point is now manned on deck and in engine room by Navy crews unfamiliar with handling the largest American-built merchant vessel and that a daylight negotiation of the busy harbor would lessen any chance of an accident.

The transport's sailing was held up first by orders from the State Department not to leave pending arrival from San Francisco of 16 Germans headed by Dr. Hans Borchers and Capt. Fritz Wiedemann, German consuls general respectively at New York and San Francisco.

That group, balked in efforts to obtain a safe passage guarantee in time to catch a ship for Japan Sunday, arrived at dusk last night in three chartered transport planes and was taken from La Guardia airport to the Coast Guard Cutter Arundel for transportation to the West Point, anchored little more than 10 miles from its Hudson River pier.

At the pier, Dr. Borchers angrily announced he would not board the cutter until the party received food.

"This is an outrage," he cried. "I'm sure that no German or Italian official would be so neglectful as to permit your American consuls to go hungry."

Finally a steamship line representative arranged for some food. There would have been more but the waterfront tavern that supplied them was short of bread.

Italians Complain

ROME, July 16 (AP)—Italian newspaper correspondents in New York reported today that American police had behaved uncivilly toward them and other Italians and Germans when the Liner West Point was preparing to depart with its load of Axis consular officials.

The agency asserted the police prevented the correspondents from speaking with departing Italians and Germans at the pier in New York.

John J. Seery, First Deputy Police Commissioner of New York, said police acted strictly within their jurisdiction during the embarkation of passengers on the U. S. S. West Point, and that "no force was used to my knowledge."

Moscow Not Vital to the Reds

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky said today that even if Moscow should fall to the advancing Germans, the Soviet Union's widely dispersed industries would be able to keep the Red Army in the field "fully supplied."

"For years we planned dispersal of heavy and light industries vital to the war effort to guard against air attack," Mr. Maisky explained.

"Should Moscow fall, a catastrophe which I do not believe will occur, we will fight on supplied by these factories and growing industries hidden in the Urals."

Although the Leningrad industrial region is threatened by German forces striking through Narva and Pskov, the Ambassador declared that area was not vital to Soviet war production.

[Details of the "five Russias" or industrial units, strung out from the Baltic to the Far East—all capable of independent resistance to an invader—were fully described in The Christian Science Monitor by Edmund Stevens, July 14.]

New Zealand Division In Egypt Gets Men

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, July 16, Australian Associated Press—Advices received from Cairo, Egypt, report that the New Zealand division has now been brought up to strength with reserves experienced in desert warfare to replace losses in the unsuccessful defense of Greece and Crete.

The division has been reorganized and has settled down to vigorous training incorporating lessons received in previous campaigns. Many reinforcements are still not included in division strength but they are continuing training with modifications based on latest experiences in mechanical warfare.

Shaw Asks Ban On Bombing Cities

NEW YORK (AP)—George Bernard Shaw, English playwright, says he does not believe the British should bomb Rome or Berlin in retaliation, suggesting instead a British-German agreement to stop the demolition of cities.

In a signed article in Look Magazine Mr. Shaw wrote: "Our main point is that no military advantage is gained by bombing cities and that such bombardment may even be of positive disadvantage to the attacker, by stiffening the resistance of the attacked."

He added that if all the involved cities were smashed, "all these acts of diabolical wickedness would have done nothing but gratify at enormous cost passions which civilized nations should not gratify."

Oxford Cap, Gown Given to Roosevelt

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Viscount Halifax, the British Ambassador, presented to President Roosevelt yesterday a cap and gown which the Chief Executive merited because the University of Oxford had awarded him an honorary degree of Doctor of Civil Laws.

The degree was conferred on the President by proxy last month by Viscount Halifax, who is Chancellor of Oxford, at a convocation at Harvard University. Maj. Gen. E. M. Watson, Secretary and Military Aide, substituted for Mr. Roosevelt at the exercises, and yesterday he modeled the cap and gown for the Chief Executive.

"It looked nice," the Ambassador told reporters.

Dr. Lum Gives Japan Year More in China

VANCOUVER, July 16 (CP)—If the United States and Britain continue sending aid to China, the last Japanese soldier will be driven from Chinese soil within a year, Dr. Alfred Dip Lum, technical expert on foreign affairs to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's government and special envoy to the United States, said in an interview here.

Japan is in a state of exhaustion, Dr. Lum said, adding that China is preparing to take the offensive against Japan.

A Half-Hour Hiatus 'In Case of Invasion'

By the Associated Press

South End, England, July 16

The proprietor of a store in this Essex town at the mouth of the Thames has a sign on his window saying:

"This shop is open.

"In case of invasion it will be closed for half an hour."

Friends of China

Help Sent Across the Pacific

The campaign pin is being pinned on the lapel of Mrs. Wendell L. Willkie's coat by Mrs. Maurice T. Moore, chairman of the New York City China Relief Women's Committee. In the background is the poster for the current National $5,000,000 Campaign to Aid China. The campaign pin has a golden Chinese lion on a scroll of jade green bearing a shield on which is written the Chinese slogan: "In union there is strength."

Labor Would Be First Victim Of Nazi Victory, Willkie Warns

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—American labor had before it today the warning, delivered by Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican presidential candidate, that the laboring man would be the first to lose his social gains in event of a German victory.

Mr. Willkie, who spoke over the National Broadcasting Company blue network in ceremonies observing Aid British Labor Week here last night, forecast also that the peace to follow the present war would be written "in understanding of the aspirations of all men for freedom and opportunity."

Especially stressing the views of British labor as given him during his flying visit to the British Isles, and to which he said he subscribed, Mr. Willkie declared that British labor leaders were determined to write a peace to fit free men.

Working men and women know, he said, that "whatever others may lose under the triumph of Nazi-ism, they will lose all they have gained in years of struggle. They know that if Hitler should conquer Britain, one of his first acts would be to abolish labor unions and the social gains of labor.

"In each successive country he has conquered, labor has been regimented to his purpose and laboring men have been moved about like herds of cattle," he recalled.

While in England, Mr. Willkie said, a member of the British Trades Union Council asked him to say to the American people that British labor fully supported its government with every effort necessary to insure victory, but that labor would not be misled when the time came to write the peace.

"He said that labor was interested in making men free everywhere, even in Germany," Mr. Willkie continued. "It realized that there would be no safety nor security for British labor in competition with an enslaved economy.

"He pointed out that the primary aspirations of labor were the same throughout the world; that the right to organize, to work reasonable hours under sanitary conditions at good wages with adequate social protection under a democratic government, were the common basic rights of all men to work. And he emphasized that labor knew that the war would have been in vain if the peace did not create conditions under which these rights could be realized.

"To these principles and purposes you and I subscribe," Mr. Willkie added.

The 1940 presidential candidate told of having dinner with the British Cabinet and hearing members discuss national problems with such a singleness of purpose that if he had not known their various political affiliations, he would never have guessed them. Such united effort by labor and conservative in Britain, Mr. Willkie added, was the bulwark of Prime Minister Churchill's "dauntless leadership," and he expressed that hope that a similar united effort could be achieved in the American Government.

United States Army Accepts Crowe, But Not His Arrow Nor His Bow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—When William Crowe, one of the 28 Eastern Cherokees who recently enlisted in the armed forces of the United States, found that he would have no use for his bow and arrow, he was quite surprised—or was he?

Anyway what white people do not know, when they skim the Cherokee Reservation on the new auto roads, is that back in the woods, at least once a week, Indians gather to test their skill at archery, and one of the best marksmen is this William.

At a distance of 60 yards, William Crowe can plug a nine-inch disc eight times out of ten, and his fellow Cherokees say he can do even better on a clear day. Before enlisting in the Army, Mr. Crowe made his living on the reservation at woodwork, specializing in bows and arrows. Why not make them for the army and let the doughboys try their luck at hitting a bull's-eye in off moments? It certainly, thought Mr. Crowe, would be a welcome change from modern anti-aircraft batteries and the like!

William's father was with the 31st Division in the World War and was decorated for heroism because he saved the life of a captain while under heavy fire in No Man's Land.

Bow Brought 'No'

Photo Knoxville News Sentinel, used by courtesy United States Indian Service.

William Crowe

Crack shot with bow and arrow of Eastern Cherokees whose plan for American soldiers to practice with archery during their leisure time in the Army did not officially "click."

U. S. Sees Way To War Trade For Argentina

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The United States has opened discussions with Argentina for large purchases of strategic minerals and metals as the latest step in a program expected to result in purchases of $500,000,000 worth of defense raw materials annually from the other American republics.

Discussions with Argentina quickly followed conclusion of an agreement with Mexico for acquisition by this country of lead, mercury, antimony, tungsten and other vitally needed raw materials in quantities estimated at $100,000,000 yearly.

Similar pacts calling for large purchases of strategic and essential minerals and metals already have been negotiated with several other American nations, notably Chile (copper and nitrates), Bolivia (tin), and Brazil.

Since German and Japanese buyers in other South and Central American countries have attempted to buy all available stocks whenever they have been able to secure specific information, no details of prospective Argentine purchases have been made public.

However, statistics published by the Department of Commerce show that Argentina has exported to the United States varying amounts of tin, manganese, antimony, tungsten, platinum, and beryllium—all important in national defense production—as well as large quantities of wool and hides and important tanning and dyeing materials.

The Mexican agreement provides that, in consideration of the guaranteed purchases, Mexico will restrict exports of those minerals and metals to Western Hemisphere nations only, thus conserving them for defense.

Similar understandings on export control have been reached with other American republics, and it was expected the proposed Argentine Pact would include provisions having the same effect.

The other American nations, because of the war, have become largely dependent on the United States for vitally needed products of all kinds and the agreements also provide that exports from this country will be expedited as far as "compatible with the national defense program."

A survey by United States experts of minerals, metals and other raw materials classified as "strategic" or "essential" in national defense production shows that approximately 30 are available from one or more of the American republics.

Among them are tin, manganese, rubber, antimony, mica, chromium, tungsten, mercury, quartz crystal, coconut shell charcoal (for gas masks), hides, wool, platinum, aluminum, graphite, vanadium, molybdenum, nitrates, beryllium, lead, copper and industrial diamonds.

Axis Air Threat In So. America

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—C. V. Whitney, Board Chairman of Pan American Airways, declared last night that German and Italian aviation activities in South America were a threat to the security of the Western Hemisphere "little less dangerous than the German raiders over London."

Mr. Whitney, in a speech radiocast by Columbia Broadcasting System, asserted that Axis airlines in South America are being subsidized by Berlin and Rome for propaganda and pseudo-military purposes.

He called the airlines "time bombs laid against all of us in the Western Hemisphere."

"The Axis powers were ahead of the democracies in the early aerial development of Latin America," Mr. Whitney said.

"But now time and the Atlantic blockade are on democracy's side and the speed with which we act in co-operation with our neighboring republics while the war is still raging abroad may mean the difference between a bloody fight on this hemisphere or a defense so strong that no power would dare attack us on home soil."

Peasant Uprisings In Part of Dalmatia

MONTREAL, July 16 (CP)—Reports reaching V. M. Vukmirovie, Yugoslavian Consul-General to Canada, tell of uprising among the peasants of southern Dalmatia in which an aide of Dr. Anthony Pavelich was killed. Dr. Pavelich is the Hitler-appointed head of the Croatian Government.

According to the reports, the aide was killed when set upon by peasants after he had been sent to investigate anti-Fascist demonstrations. They added that "general uprisings among the peasants" followed when armed forces were sent to make repirsals for the aide, Mat Bujich.

Communist Seeks U. S. Party to Pact

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16 (AP)—William Z. Foster, head of the Communist Party in the United States, called fo the United States to become a "full-fledged member" of the British-Russian mutual assistance pact, in a statement yesterday.

Mr. Foster is on a speaking tour of San Francisco Bay cities.

The statement said: "It is the historic duty of the American people to give the Soviet-British alliance the fullest support" as a "foundation for a world front of anti-Fascist, peace-loving people to wipe Hitler and Hitlerism out of existence."

U. S. and Argentina To Sign Trade Pact

By the Associated Press

Buenos Aires, July 16

The Foreign Office announced it expected an Argentine-United States trade agreement to be signed soon after United States Ambassador Norman Armour returns from a trip to Washington on July 26.

The announcement said the date of the signing, which will mark the end of long-standing commercial differences between the two nations, probably would be the end o fthis month or in the first days of August.

Roosevelt Asks Elks to Help

PHILADELPHIA, July 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt, a member of Poughkeepsie Lodge, 275, B. P. O. E., called upon his brother Elks yesterday to aid in national defense.

"I know this grand organization will not fail in this time of national emergency," the President said in a message read to the Elks' annual convention by retring Grand Exalted Ruler Joseph G. Buch, of Trenton, N. J.

"It has been a satisfaction to know of the constructive work being done through the Elks National Defense Commission. In full confidence that members everywhere will do their duty wherever it calls them, I send the convention . . . hearty felicitations and warmest personal greetings."

Another distinguished Elk, James A. Farley, of the Haverstraw, N. Y., Lodge, 877 urged the members to "give support, encouragement, and assistance to our Commander-in-Chief during this world emergency."

Judge John S. McClelland, of Atlanta, Go., succeeded Mr. Buch as Grand Exalted Ruler.

'Red' Homes Raided In Occupied France

VICHY, Unoccupied France, July 16 (AP)—Police in German-occupied France, continuing a drive against Communist elements, were reported today to have raided 100 or more individual homes in the Calvados Department of Normandy.

An undisclosed number of suspects were said to have been interned.

Peru Leads Way in Banning All Belligerent Propaganda

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIMA, Peru—The Peruvian decision to "reaffirm neutrality" by prohibiting every class of belligerent propaganda has excited comment throughout South America. It creates new problems for both the Axis and the Allies. If it proves possible of enforcement, without too much friction, there is little doubt of emulation by neighboring countries.

The decree by the Government of President Prado bans "the diffusion of all propaganda" of belligerents, either home or foreign made. It includes radio transmissions and printed or mimeographed bulletins, pamphlets and newssheets, as well as officially-distributed films. It also affects weekly organs openly defending a belligerent cause. All this publicity is considered "intense" and "tendencious," affecting public order.

Practically all such publications are circulated from the German, Italian, and British Legations. The Foreign Office, in a note to the diplomatic missions communicating its decision, mentioned that distribution would be prevented through the mails and by private messenger.

Officially, the Peruvian viewpoint is that these activities are contrary to International Law as established in the Havana Convention of Feb. 20, 1928, and the rules laid down in the Sixth Pan American Conference. Observance and application of these were recommended by Foreign Ministers meeting at Havana on July 30, 1940.

Subversive Intent Seen

The independent Peruvian press, as represented by newspapers like El Universal and La Cronica, consider the measure is justified owing to the confusion caused by propaganda and the tendency for the campaigns to become anti-Peruvian. El Universal pointed out that many foreign agents enjoyed facilities in Peru which would never be reciprocated in their own countries, while La Cronica declared that much of the propaganda was anti-American and malicious, with subversive intent.

If the Peruvian action is followed in other South American countries, it is believed, much of the propaganda work would take cover under private enterprise. Both the Germans and the British have Press Attachés in nearly every capital city. These and their immediate assistants, although usually recruited locally, enjoy diplomatic immunity.

This in itself was a generous concession by the southern governments as these attachés are often South American born, and, therefore, subject technically to the laws of these lands. A bilingual capacity is their principal qualification.

Large Budgets Provided

The Press Offices or Bureaus of the diplomatic missions are financed direct from Europe, in part at least, with contributions from the local communities. Some South Americans contribute, also, according to their sympathies.

Expenditures are heavy on both sides. This is evident from the daily and weekly publications maintained exclusively or subsidized partially. The Allies and the Nazis use the mails to a large extent for daily and weekly newssheets produced through the Press Attaché offices. These are usually recognizable in the post offices even when plain envelopes and wrappings are employed.

The pictorial and news-sheets shown each day in store windows could easily be controlled by the local authorities, as also the radio broadcasts and distribution of official films. It would be possible, however, for propaganda to be circulated under cover through the post offices, on a restricted scale, with the co-operation of foreign merchant firms having national connections.

If postal propaganda were severely restricted and recourse had to private agencies, the Germans, with their bigger communities and greater number of business connections, would have an edge on the British. On the other hand, the democratic cause would benefit immeasurably by restriction of war news to independent organs serviced by American agencies.

Chaplains Get Iron Crosses

BERLIN, July 16 (AP)—Germany's Iron Cross, second class, has been awarded to 27 Roman Catholic field chaplains, and four others have received the decoration, first class, for their part in the Nazi Balkan and Eastern campaigns, D. N. B., official German news agency, said today.

Military quarters added that 47 Roman Catholic lay brothers, voluntarily active with the Red Cross since the war began, have received various decorations.

D. N. B. said 1,700 Iron Crosses have been given Protestant clergymen since the war began.

Hitler Honors Ace

BERLIN, July 16 (AP)—Lieut. Col. Werner Mölders, leader of this war's version of Baron Manfred von Richthofen's World War "Flying Circus," received from Adolf Hitler today Germany's highest decoration for bravery, the oak leaves with swords in diamonds on the Knight Cross of the Iron Cross.

In a special communiqué issued by the Führer's headquarters on the eastern front, Colonel Mölders was credited with shooting down 101 planes since the start of the war, 21 more than were claimed for von Richthofen, heretofore Germany's ace of aces.

Admiralty Head Sees 'Worst Yet to Come'

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—A. V. Alexander, First Lord of The Admiralty, told a luncheon gathering which included several United States Marines today that "the grimmest part of the war is yet to come."

"It is on the Battle of The Atlantic that our life depends," Mr. Alexander said, "and if we defeat the U-boat and tht long-range aircraft our strength will steadily become overwhelming."

U. S. War Aid Head Arrives in London

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—W. Averell Harriman, head of an American mission co-ordinating United States assistance to Britain, arrived here during the night from Gibraltar.

He had been conferring with British leaders in the Middle East for several weeks.

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Junior Air Force Formed To Train Canadian Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—A junior air force to train teen-age boys in the preliminary training program of the Royal Canadian Air Force has been started under the auspices of the Department of National Defense here.

Known as the Air Cadet League of Canada, the organization follows closely the Air Force pattern of ranks, training and uniform, the boys appearing as junior editions of their older brothers in the Royal Canadian Air Force. The new organization is similar in scope to the British Air Cadet Defense Corps which has a membership of 190,000. The Canadian Air Cadets expect to have 25,000 boys enrolled for the start of the new school year in September.

The Canadian boys between 12 and 18 years of age, will have a similar training to elementary training given the Air Force. The basic course covers two years, a total of approximately 216 hours. Subjects covered include aircraft recognition, maps and map reading, a study of airplane engines and airplane construction, drill, airplane armament, model building, theory of flight, signalling, first aid, knotting, mathematics, physical training.

Advanced training is planned for cadets who have passed this elementary training, to include aerial navigation, aerial photography, radio and advanced airplane engine study.

The air cadets are on a voluntary basis, and parents must approve of their boys joining. The organization headquarters are at Ottawa, but local organizations will be in charge of local school boards, service clubs or other responsible organizations, who must provide adequate adult leadership and finance the local unit. Cost of uniforms is set at approximately $15 per cadet. Minimum unit is a flight of 50 boys between 15 and 18 years of age, junior units being permitted for boys from 12 years up if a senior unit is in existence.

Like the air force the boys dress in air force blue, and their badge is an albatross with maple leaf above and Air Cadets Canada below. Squadron markings are worn at the shoulder, and rank badges are similar to those of the Air Force, with cadets being able to climb to noncommissioned officer ranks.

The Air Cadet League has come into existence as a result of requests for training from airminded Canadian boys too young to join the Air Force. Private air cadet corps had previously been started in several cities. The present organization is closely connected with the Air Force with a number of Air Force officers acting as liaison between the cadets and the Royal Canadian Air Force, and inspections being made by air force officers.

Boys joining the air cadets do not automatically on attaining their 18th birthday have to join the Air Force, but it is hoped that most will, and that the training they receive in the air cadets will save many months of Air Force training. The air cadets meet after school hours once or twice a week. In some schools the air cadets have been formed as a part of the school cadet corps. Honorary president is Canada's First World War ace, Air Marshal Billy Bishop, V. C.

Andre Jobin
is one of Canada's new Junior Air Cadets and is a member of No. 2 Jean de Brebeauf Squadron in Montreal.

'Robust Gentlemen' Lose Coupons For The London Tailor

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—The war has new problems for the ever-bowing, ever-smiling British tailor.

"You see, sir," one of them said, "this clothes rationing has not taken into consideration gentlemen who are, let us say, robust."

"You mean they don't get clothes?"

"Oh, yes, they get them, but we don't get any extra coupons for them."

You see, under rationing, a man must hand over 26 coupons in buying a suit. But—

"For a gentleman the larger size," apologized the tailor, "we must hand over 30 coupons to the clothdealer. We lose six coupons worth of goods on, let us say, robust gentlemen, sir."

"But how could the Government forget the fat man?"

"Well," the tailor reflected, "there are not so many about, you know, sir, with food rationing and all that."

But the tailor agreed that something should be done.

"I understand a Birmingham tailor has complained to the Master Tailors Association. He's really in difficulty.

"He has a customer who weighs 280 pounds. It costs the tailor 16 coupons extra every time this man comes in for a suit.

"Well, that's one problem you don't have to worry about," it was suggested.

"Yes, sir," sighed the tailor. "But I hear this gentleman's moving to London."

Michigan to Retail U. S. Savings Stamps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—A campaign for the sale of United States Defense Savings Stamps through 60,000 retail stores in Michigan will be used as a laboratory study to test all phases of a proposed national selling campaign.

Suggested by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., the Michigan program is the outgrowth of a meeting held here at which representatives of all retail chain stores of the Nation agreed to co-operate.

Frank N. Isbey, Chairman of the Michigan Committee for the Promotion of Sales of Defense Savings bonds and stamps, has since been assured that through the 47,000 stores operated by the chains, more than 18,000,000 persons will be reached daily with the defense savings message.

Need Is Shown For Extending Draft Service

Continued from Page 1

tioned the proposal to lift the restriction on service outside the Western Hemisphere. Intimations are that the Administration will not press for this highly-controversial amendment until it gets the scarcely-less popular time extension provision out of the way.

President Roosevelt, in reply to press conference questions, denied that Congress would be "breaking faith" with selectees who understood they were being drafted into the Army for only one year. He called attention to the provision of the Selective Service Law that "each man inducted shall serve for a training and service period of 12 consecutive months, unless sooner discharged, except that whenever Congress has declared that the national interest is imperilled, such 12-month period may be extended by the President to such time as may be necessary in the inferests of national defense."

It is up to Congress now, he said, either to declare that such disaster is at hand and let the President act, or to amend the law itself to extend the service period.

Says Disaster Threatens

In his letter to Speaker Rayburn, Mr. Patterson warned the House that failure to extend the period of army service would be "courting disaster."

"The sequence of German conquests which has continued uninterruptedly from Austria to Russia has been based on the anticipated failure of the countries concerned properly to prepare against invasion," he declared. "They have in each case launched an overwhelming force against an unprepared army."

He added: "If the Act remains unchanged in regard to length of training and service, we will be compelled during coming months to relieve from active duty approximately two thirds of the enlisted men of the Army now in training and to replace them with raw recruits.

"Such a situation is unthinkable. The Army must be in a state of immediate readiness for service while it is training men for the protection of the country."

Hearings on the War Department proposals are scheduled to begin before the Senate Military Affairs Committee tomorrow with Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, as the first witness.

Up-State N. Y. Short on Housing

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., July 16—Growing concern over a rapidly developing shortage of suitable housing in up-State industrial defense centers was voiced by Edward Weinfeld, State Commissioner of Housing, yesterday, following tabulation of first returns from a new housing survey.

In 18 of the 21 cities and towns for which tabulations are completed, the vacancy ratio is well below the generally accepted per cent danger line, Mr. Weinfeld said. No vacancies at all were reported in three of the communities—Rome, North Tonawanda, and Watervliet—while in 12 others the ratio was below 2 per cent, indicating serious shortage. Only one city—Ithaca—showed a vacancy figure above 5 per cent, which is usually considered normal.

"The growing shortage in the State's defense centers becomes doubly ominous in view of the 65,000 estimated increase in defense industry employment which the State Department of Labor has forecast for the next few months," Mr. Weinfeld added.

British Try Editor For 'Helping' Foe

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Edwin Colston Shepherd, Editor of "Aeroplane," Britain's leading non-official authority on military aviation, went on secret trial today on a charge of publishing "information which might directly or indirectly be useful to the enemy."

A representative of the magazine said the case was based on an advertisement and had nothing to do with any editorial matter.

An air commodore was among those waiting outside the closed doors of the court room.

After some evidence had been heard the case was adjourned one week.

The magazine hinted July 3 that the RAF's daylight sweeps and nightly poundings of the French coast may be forerunners of an invasion of the continent before Aug. 1.

The Germans have been persuaded that "no combined offensive by British arms can be undertaken for several months," it said.

"The RAF has been busy for nearly three weeks casting doubts on that assumption. Before this month is out there may be developments which would cause more doubts and hearten all the people over whose lands the struggle must be renewed."

The Eastern Front

By a Staff Artist

Where Nazis and Russians Clash

Main points of severe fighting along 2,000-mile battle front in Russia from the Black Sea to the Arctic Circle.

Soviet Claims Line Holds; Germans Report New Gains

Continued from Page 1

during these operations, bringing Soviet aircraft losses to date to 7,182, DNB declared.

The rationing of some foodstuffs and manufactured articles was ordered by the Russian Government. Ration cards will be necessary for such purchases in Moscow. The purpose of the rationing was given as "the establishment of firm order and organization of continuous supplies for the population of Moscow." How the rest of the country will be affected was not made known immediately.

Bread Cards Return

Food rationing is applied to bread, sugar, vegetable oils, meat, and fish. Cards also are required for textiles, ready-made clothes, shoes, stockings, and soap.

This is the third time bread cards have been required in the history of the Soviet Union. They were issued first during the civil wars in 1918 and remained in use until 1923. Again they were introduced in 1929 and abolished in 1935.

S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, told a press conference that Russia's 1941 grain crop was the richest in Soviet history. He said harvesting already had begun.

Last year the grain crop totalled 7,300,000,000 poods (about 4,430,000,000 bushels) and an 8 per cent increase was planned for this year.

Thousands of women have replaced men who have gone to the front, Mr. Lozovsky said, and transport is functioning smoothly.

Nazi Gains Belittled

Authoritative British quarters reported that the Germans, in 3½ weeks of fighting in Soviet Russia, "achieved nothing which cannot be quickly recovered by the Russians" and "accomplished nothing that can be reckoned as final or as substantial advantage."

These quarters said there was stiff fighting all along the front and that German claims of the past week end "by now have been seriously modified" as the Red Army resistance stiffened.

U. S. Ambassador To Stay in Moscow

By the Associated Press

Moscow, July 16

United States Ambassador Laurence A. Steinhardt said today that he and his staff had no intention of leaving Moscow.

S. A. Lozovsky, Soviet Vice Commissar for Foreign Affairs, earlier had informed the head of the diplomatic corps here, Mohammed Saed, the Iranian (Persian) Ambassador, that the Russian Government was remaining in Moscow.

Japanese Cabinet Resigns

Continued from Page 1

ing the Axis at every conceivable turn gets into high gear.

Ambassador Oumansky probably had the battle fields of European Russia uppermost in mind when he asked for American war materials. But such supplies can reach European Russia only across the Pacific and via Siberia. The Trans-Siberian Railroad has a limited capacity. If any substantial amount is sent to Russia, the chances are that it will do more to strengthen Russian forces in Siberia than on the other side of the Urals. In other words, the President had Japan in mind, perhaps more than Germany, when he said things to Mr. Oumansky which pleased that gentleman.

It is all part of a policy decided upon here immediately after the German invasion of Russia to increase the pressure on Japan at the period of Japan's greatest embarrassment. There were signs then that Japan would appreciate very much a more sympathetic and friendly attitude here. During the past week Tokyo officials have come close to begging.

Some elements in the Government recommended an appeasement attitude toward this Japanese approach. But they were overruled and the current policy is to let Japan stew in the brew of its own devious military and diplomatic deeds. Pressure has been intensified on every front from aid to China to the delaying of Japanese merchant ships in American harbors.

Results: Last week reports from Shanghai predicted an immediate Japanese attack on French Indo-China which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has included in his blanket warnings to Japan as part of the inviolable status quo of the Far East.

Now the Japanese Cabinet has fallen.

Harry Hopkins soon will be discussing with British experts how many more American planes and tanks can be diverted to the Far Eastern theater of war—with the hope, of course, that Japan may come to see the error of its ways and change horses in midstream.

Senate Naval Group Bans Locked Doors

By the Associated Press

Washington, July 16

The Senate Naval Committee decided yesterday to hold no more closed meetings because, Chairman David I. Walsh (D) of Massachusetts said, "we'd rather have the newspapermen get their information here than out in the corridors afterwards."

Senator Walsh's comment came during testimony by Naval officers on military phases of the defense program. He explained that reporters had agreed not to divulge information the Army and Navy considered military secrets.

Senator Scott W. Lucas (D) of Illinois told the Senate yesterday that secret meetings were "useless and futile." Both Senator Lucas and Senator Walsh said the press had carried an "accurate" account of an executive session last Friday at which Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox and Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, testified.

National Guardsmen Outside Hatch Act

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—Matthew F. McGuire, acting as Attorney General, ruled today that the Hatch Act was not applicable to officers and other members of the National Guard and draftees ordered into military service.

This ruling, made public in an opinion prepared for Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, reversed a previous ruling by the War Department which applied the Act, intended to eliminate pernicious political activities by Government employees, to National Guard officers.

Pointing out that the penalty for violating the Act is mandatory discharge from employment, Mr. McGuire said that application of the law "to persons ordered or inducted into the military service . . . would produce an absurdity."

British Reject Nazi Peace in Advance

Continued from Page 1

British attitude, however, indications continue that a Nazi peace offensive on a grand scale is imminent. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop is reported to be busy behind the scenes with diplomatic negotiations affecting directly or indirectly most continental countries. Neutral capitals such as Lisbon and Stockholm buzz with hints of a coming peace offer, many of them obviously put out by Nazi agents.

Three Main Factors

Back of these "peace preparations" London sees three main factors.

1. That Hitler apparently still hopes that he may be able to capitalize on his attack on Soviet Russia by claiming that his real aim has always been the destruction of Bolshevism and that the Ukraine—like Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Bulgaria, etc.—really does constitute his last territorial claim. No matter how strongly or enticingly presented, this thesis has not now the slightest chance of diverting the British Government or any sizable portion of British opinion from determination to continue the war until the end of Naziism.

2. The second factor is the unexpected difficulty Hitler is encountering in the Russian campaign, combined with Britain's heavy air offensive against Western Germany. Competent opinion here is generally convinced that even if the Nazis now succeed in winding up the Russian campaign fairly quickly—and there is not much indication that this will be the case—Hitler's timetable has been thrown out of gear. It is not believed he'll be able to shift his air force and panzer divisions back to the West in time to attempt an invasion of England before bad weather sets in this autumn. Accordingly he faces another winter—a winter when Britain's bombing of Germany shows every sign of being at least as heavy as German bombing of Britain was last winter.

3. The motive behind the peace move is believed here to be growing concern in Berlin lest the United States enter the war. Although it is considered possible that Nazi leaders haven't a very high opinion of America's actual ability to do very much in the military sphere for many months, they also realize that the impact of American entrance into the war on German morale as well as on the morale of the occupied countries would be a very serious blow to Nazi hopes.

Effect on Europe

There is another aspect to the peace move, however. This is the effect the Nazis undoubtedly hope to produce on the occupied and neutral countries of the Continent. In other words, it is the next stage of the Nazis' "New Order" program. Here again Hitler undoubtedly hopes to rally some support in the countries of Western Europe as a result of his Anti-Communist campaign.

In certain countries he is fairly well assured of a certain amount of success. In Spain, for instance, already existing pro-Nazi sympathies have undoubtedly been strengthened by the German attack on Russia. The same is true to a lesser extent of Sweden, where there is strong fear, less perhaps of Communism than of Russia's imperialistic designs. Norway, too, has never felt entirely secure from the fate that seemed about to overtake Finland a year and a half ago, and some elements there are expected to lessen their hostility to the Nazis. Switzerland, too, has always been strongly anti-Communist and Hitler might be able to expect some increase in sympathy from the Alpine republic.

Little Support Seen

In the Netherlands, which with Norway has been the center of the strongest passive resistance put up against occupying Nazi Armies, there's also a strong basic anti-Communist sentiment. Hitler is certain to attempt to exploit this, but it is not believed here that he'll convert more than a small minority to any real support for his "new order." Neither Norway nor the Netherlands—and the same is believed here to apply to Belgium where the independent spirit persists despite the more passive attitude of the people—are expected to modify to any great extent their resentment of the Nazi invader as result of any German peace offensive at this time.

France constitutes a special and rather complicated case. In Vichy, Admiral Jean Darlan can doubtless be counted upon to lend at least verbal allegiance to Herr von Ribbentrop's plans for peace proposals. It is also true that among the wealthier classes in France fear of Communism has been revived lately. There is a sizable section of French opinion, both in Occupied and Unoccupied France, which would undoubtedly welcome a peace move by Hitler based on his anti-Bolshevik crusade theme.

French Opposition Growing

But, on the other hand, there are also some signs that the French public as a whole is growing more and more strongly opposed to genuine co-operation with the Nazis. The fact that Admiral Darlan did not attempt to make the British invasion of Syria the excuse for taking any action, naval or otherwise, against Britain is regarded here as very significant. It is believed to indicate that the average Frenchman's sympathies for the British are too strong to allow the Vichy Cabinet to go very far along the line Admiral Darlan would undoubtedly like to take France.

There are also signs though not very tangible ones, that General Maxime Weygand is taking a more and more independent stand in regard to both Admiral Darlan and Germany. Encouraged by his trade accord with the United States—which is believed here may well have included a political counterpart—General Weygand seems to have stiffened his resistance to Nazi designs on French North Africa and this stronger stand has inevitably acted as a brake on the Vichy Cabinet.

Thus, except for possible minor triumphs in Madrid and Stockholm, for instance, the situation as viewed from London appears to hold out little hope that Hitler's latest peace offensive is likely to meet with success. In fact, with the outlook so unfavorable on the whole, some observers here believe that Herr von Ribbentrop and Propaganda Minister Joseph Goebbels are likely to abandon the idea entirely unless they seem to be making a good deal more headway in the United States than they are in Britain.

Turkey Transfers Troops To Face Germans in West

Continued from Page 1

Bulgar border where the Axis has been reported massing troops recently.

These movements appear to denote Ankara's first reaction to peace in Syria. They are surrounded by explanations in Turkish circles that Turkey will maintain adequate Caucassian concentrations in case the German drive eventually pierces the Batum regions. The Syrian armistice, together with the Anglo-Russian pact, relieves Turkey of maintaining an intensive vigilance on its eastern boundaries and immediately permits it to shift the largest share of its 2,000,000-man army to the Balkan front.

[British circles, while they credit the stiffening of Turkish resistance to Germany as the result of the British victory in Syria, declare that there is no evidence of direct Turkish military collaboration with Britain or Russia.]

The provisioning and reinforcing of this army with weapons and materials is simplified appreciably since the distribution centers of Cairo, Egypt, and Baghdad, Iraq, have re-established uninterrupted communication with Ankara, Istanbul, and Adrianople.

There will be only a brief delay in reorganizing the Haidar Pasha Baghdad Railway under Turko-Allied supervision and hooking up with the Egyptian, Palestinian, Syrian, and Turkish rail and road transport systems. This opens for Turkey much more prolific commercial facilities.

Thus amply supplied through the back door, Turkey is fortifying more and more exclusively on the West.

The officers who navigated the ferryboats through their three-months' adventure story from its opening chapter on the Tyne, when stormy weather toossed back the frail craft three times, experienced the thrill of an unconvoyed passage round the Cape of Good Hope. There were hops of 20 days in the rough Atlantic during which no land was sighted. The voyage ended in the sultry bay of Mersina just in the nick of time.

Freed from the necessity of garrisoning the Syrian bastions, the Turks took over the ships and despatched them to their Bosporus stations where their capacity and efficiency may prove a major factor in the mechanics of Turkey's new war plans.

Whispers Confirmed

Their British crews heard of their departure with satisfaction. They told me that they personally saw few signs of military activity in Southern Anatolia, but their information—apart from the hurried commissioning for duty of their ships—confirmed widespread whispers of a revolutionary shifting of the country's forces.

Moreover, they gathered from long-established foreign residents there that the decisive clarification of the Turkish political atmosphere brought about by the events of the past few days had about it the impression of finality.

Turkish observers, it is understood, have been impressed by Allied handling of the Syrian campaign. As renowned soldiers themselves, they have been heard to pay particular tribute to the Australians' break through the supposedly impassable Damur Line. It is obvious that the possibility of having such formidable manpower in their ranks in case of an emergency has occurred to everyone and wishful thinkers around the Turkish "parliament" apparently already hope that England may send Syria's Australian victors northward for the defense of the Straits.

I have been told in Turkish quarters that the current examination of the Anglo-Russian pact in Ankara may produce the most far-reaching development in the three countries' co-operative strategy. Its nature is considered indicated by the shift of Turkish regiments to Europe and the open preparations to continue this maneuver on a larger scale.

President Studies Power Shortages

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—President Roosevelt surveyed defense power shortage today at a series of conferences with departmental and congressional officials.

The conferences followed his request to Congress yesterday for authority to establish national or regional daylight saving time as a means of conserving electric energy.

The first presidential conference was with Leland Olds of the Federal Power Commission. The second was with Secretary Harold Ickes, Benjamin Cohen, former general counsel of the National Power Policy Committee, and other officials concerned with power. The third was with Senator George W. Norris (Ind) of Nebraska, co-author of the Tennessee Valley Authority Act, and Senator Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee.

White House officials said all the conferees beginning with Mr. Olds and ending with Mr. Norris and Mr. Stewart would remain for a general discussion of the power situation.

Dewey Probes N. Y. Waterfront

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, July 16—What was believed to be an investigation of waterfront conditions in the Port of New York was launched by Thomas E. Dewey, District Attorney of New York County, today when he called into his office in the criminal courts building about 250 longshoremen working on the East River waterfront. Neither police nor members of Mr. Dewey's staff would discuss the nature of the inquiry.

One report was that the District Attorney was investigating the murders of about nine stevedores on East River piers during the past two or three years. Another was that the reported sabotage efforts on vessels in the harbor was being inquired into. At least 50 assistant district attorneys, including members of the rackets bureau were at work on the case this morning.

British Food Chief's Report Optimistic

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—Food Minister Lord Woolton, in an optimistic report on Great Britain's food situation, told the House of Lords that in spite of the nervous strain caused by air raids "as a nation we are fit and there are fewer people suffering from malnutrition at the end of the second year of war than in the days of peace."

"In the middle of the war we stand in a position of comparative security," he said.

Indian Sentenced Under Defense Code

BOMBAY, July 16 (AP)—Vinoba Bhave, whom Mohandas Gandhi nominated as the first man to begin the present limited civil disobedience campaign, was sentenced today to one year of simple imprisonment for defying the defense of India regulations.

This was his third sentence. He already had served two terms of three months and six months for the same offense.

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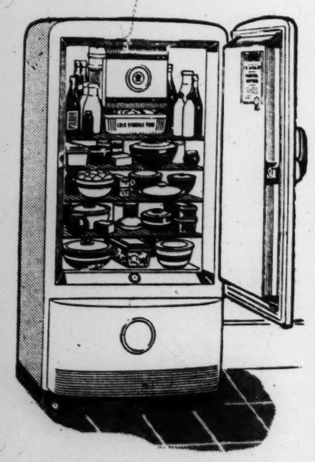
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The Christian Science Monitor
Women's Page—July 16, 1941

Today's Woman

Tuesday, Friday—News, Homemaking
Wednesday—Fashions, Interior Decoration

Edited by VERA CONNOLLY

With Pola Stout Fabrics You Can Have Fun Assembling An Interchangeable Wardrobe

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Plan an interchangeable wardrobe. This is what foresighted women who choose their wardrobes with a canny eye will do from now on—if we are to judge by a recent fall-fashion showing of coats, dresses, suits, and ensembles cut from the distinguished woolen fabrics known as "Botany Perennials—Pola Stout Designs."

How these fine textiles in several basic colors may be combined to build up "interchangeable wardrobes" was the theme of this fashion preview. The clothes were designed by a number of outstanding American designers, under the auspices of the Botany Worsted Mills.

Botany ensemble fabrics may be said to come in families, harmonious families, it might be quickly added, akin in texture, colors, and weaves. The style expression to which they lend themselves runs the whole gamut from classic tailored simplicity to formal elegance.

Color—that old schemer!—is at the bottom of this whole idea of the interchangeable wardrobe. Color can do terrible things to a wardrobe, or it can work wonders. Knowing this full well, Pola Stout has evolved five basic colors to be used in fabrics—red, brown, green, navy, and black. For years to come these particular basic colors are to remain unchanged in Botany Perennials. This means that if you buy a Botany Perennial coat this year, and next year or the year after you wish to add a suit or a dress to your wardrobe that will harmonize with the coat already hanging in your closet, you will be able to find it. In fact, you will be able to choose from a wide range of tones which will mix, match, and contrast to perfection. From now on you can depend on finding fabrics in this stable line of colors.

Choose Your Basic Color

These colors, plus the great vaciety of weights and weaves in these textiles, and the innumerable patterns in checks, plaids, and diagonals, make co-ordinating a wardrobe for yourself not a gamble but an entertaining game. No longer need you struggle from shop to shop with fluttering, unmatchable little samples in your hand. Simply choose your basic color plan—make it your most becoming—then enliven or mute it to your taste.

Pouring over the great black sample books in Pola Stout's studio, one marvels at the vast color ranges worked out in fabrics—colors which have seldom before gone farther than an artist's palette. With a touch of genius Pola Stout has translated all the charm of the old foreign handloomed and dyed fabrics to the pulsing power looms of America.

Nothing more aptly illustrates the success of an interchangeable wardrobe than an experience Pola Stout herself had when she was about 19.

"I left my home in Poland," she recalled, a mischievous twinkle in her sparkling eyes, "without the permission of my parents, to go to Vienna where I wanted to study handicraft. When I arrived there, my total wardrobe consisted of a brown jacket, a checked skirt, a green sweater, two crocheted Peter Pan collars, and a beret. They had been bought for quality.

"Six and one half months later, upon taking my final examination to enter the Art Academy, my professor asked me how many brown jackets, checked skirts, and green sweaters I possessed. I told him with some pride, 'One of each, the ones I have on.' That certainly made an impression on him! I got my scholarship—and the opportunity to work in a place where I developed my instinct for quality, versatility, form, color, and structure."

Her Ability Has Borne Fruit

Certainly her adeptness in juggling so slim a wardrobe—particularly the two Peter Pan collars—and her ability to give the impression of variety have borne much fruit. This special New York showing gave ample evidence of that.

The first group showed five costumes in the basic colors. Designed by Dorothy Cox, in Polaserge and Polagabardine, these costumes brought out variations in depth of color and in color combinations.

A wardrobe of twelve costumes—all pieces interchangeable—were shown in basic red, brown, and green. These suits have as many changing possibilities as chameleons—as was proved when the models suddenly traded coats shirts and jackets, quite indiscriminately, and still looked well.

Tina Leser presented a skating costume—a blue and green playsuit having a swaggering Chinese warrior's skirt in Polaserge. She also showed a five-piece playsuit in gabardine which combined brown and green in a striped jacket, plain slacks, and a diagonal-weave skirt and blouse. For evening, she showed a one-piece dress in unforgettable red Polaserge with baroque pearl buttons that might have been fished up off the blue-green shores of Hawaii.

Always in impeccable taste, Louise Barnes Gallagher pointed up the group of spectator sports clothes with a two-piece maroon and green tweed suit. Its matching coat was lined with maroon. Hat, gloves, shoes, and stockings were of the same maroon. Miss Gallagher's dress and coat ensemble in oxford gray wool trimmed with black velvet was striking, as was the brown and red town or country suit with red glass buttons which she had designed for the "brown wardrobe" group.

Kiviette was responsible for a brown coat in Polamesh with a two-piece dress in matching gabardine, and a stunning blue-green dinner dress in gabardine with a matching coat in Polamesh. Jeweled buttons found a perfect foil in the dark coat.

Purple was a favorite color throughout the show, one entire purple group being shown, which combined purple, blue-green, and maroon. Philip Mangone showed an oxford gray wardrobe with purple combinations.

Clarepotter contributed to the active sports group a blue golf dress in gabardine, with a handy punch-bag and belt of rawhide. Among her other contributions was a jacket of graduated checks in basic red and green. This was worn with a golf dress of basic green.

Counting the changes these color and fabric combinations make possible may well launch any woman on the quest of an interchangeable wardrobe.

Wide World

The circle above shows a new fall hat of black felt banded with fawn-colored velvet. A cockade of black and white feathers sets its military line. From Lord & Taylor. The other three photos show garments that were especially designed for the fashion showing of "Botany Perennials—Pola Stout Designs," which was held recently at the Hotel Biltmore in New York City. Left—Coat of brown Polamesh, designed by Kiviette. It is worn over a two-piece dress of matching Polagabardine. Right—Dress and coat, by Louise Barnes Gallagher, in oxford gray wool trimmed with black velvet. The fabrics were designed by Pola Stout. Center—Brown town ensemble, also designed by Miss Gallagher, in Pola Stout fabrics.

Shops to Help Office Girls Shop Easily

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Merchandising experts for big stores in this city have suddenly become aware of the white collar girl. They are planning ways to give her the same kind of specialized service long enjoyed by the college girl in campus and collegienne shops.

One store already has established a "Career Woman's Shop," featuring budget wardrobes for girls who work in offices.

Two young women, Miss Carol Tuller and Miss Dorothy H. Martin, became interested in the idea a few months ago, made a canvass of leading stores, and found a surprising amount of enthusiasm among the heads of departments specializing in women's wear. They wrote up the results of their inquiry in "The Secretary," a magazine for office business women, which they publish.

To test the need for such facilities, they set out to buy, for $25, a typical white collar girl's career costume, and then carefully kept a detailed record of the difficulties encountered and the possible short-cuts that might have made the task easier.

"The business girl is just as much concerned about wearing exactly the right thing for the kind of a job she holds as is the college girl," Miss Tuller declares. "It was most gratifying to discover that store managements and merchandising experts are alert to their opportunities in this market, and that career girls are going to receive more attention than ever in department stores and women's wear shops."

Sturdy Cottons Make Gayest Of Summer Sports Togs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

For sportswear the sturdy cottons have turned their backs on overalls and are made up in slacks and shorts for wearing in the garden when you go down on your knees to dig, or for puttering around boats. Denim and sailcloth are splendid for these purposes.

In this same stout fabric group is ticking. It comes in red, blue, and beige stripes. Yes, it has moved right out of the orbit of mattresses to summer apparel for smart young cosmopolitans. It appears either as suits, or as sturdy crisp washable dresses, made very simply and without fuss. Hats, too, for these sporty outdoor occasions, are to be had in ticking to accompany the suits.

Another tough fabric is our modern version of old-fashioned galatea. Super-glazed with a permanent finish, it makes an interesting costume for summer nights, particularly when you want to wear one of those popular quilted jackets, for galatea quilts perfectly.

In the lighter brackets, put chambrays and seersuckers on your list. These are not the usual garden variety by any means this year; they are the very darlings of the designers, who have done all sorts of clever things with them. Chambray tailors excellently and comes in soft watercolor shades. Besides, it irons smooth as a handkerchief. You will see chambrays hobnobbing with well-tailored sportswear on countless occasions, and you'll catch yourself wearing chambray in well-tailored summer suits wherever you go, enjoying its cool freshness of appearance with a shady hat and short white gloves.

And seersuckers! Don't wrinkle up your nose. You won't know them. They have absolutely no relation to the old blue and white variety the men used to wear in desperation down South when there wasn't a breath of air stirring and they had to wear something that could be thrown into the tub. No sir. Not even a distant relation. These 1941, ladylike seersuckers are darlings—thin as tissue, crinkly—crisp as lettuce, striped or flowered in pinks, lavenders, yellows, blues, and greens that simply sing.

Shoppers Should Know the Kind of Rayon They Are Buying and How to Care for It

By Pearl Strachan

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The wise shopper reads the labels on the garments she buys. She reads them critically—and she asks questions. To judge the serviceability of a garment, there are many things she needs to know, especially if the garment is made of rayon.

What some of those things are, I recently learned from Miss Dorothea Scheer, director of the Department of Research at R. H. Stearns Company in Boston. Her firm and that of William Filene's Sons Company are the only two in Boston with testing laboratories, though much of the merchandise in other local stores is now tested at the source. In New York and other large cities, the research departments of stores are coming to be more and more an established thing.

Three Kinds of Rayon

Rayon was our chief topic of conversation, for this artificially produced fiber made from cellulose has practically taken over the garment industry, and most of the clothing for sale is part, if not all, rayon. There are three kinds of rayon, Miss Scheer told me. Two of them are of the regenerated cellulose type known as cuprammonium and viscose, while the third is an acetate rayon. The two first are no more sensitive to heat than are fine cottons, but the acetate, which is of a different chemical composition, is sensitive to heat. This makes quite a difference in the way they should be treated.

A simple way of finding out which kind of rayon one is buying is to burn a fragment. Acetate rayon puckers and curls, and appears to melt, leaving a hard, black, beaded edge. Other kinds leave hardly any ash, and no beads or balls along the edge.

Many of the garments returned, according to Miss Scheer, have come to grief simply because the customer does not know how to take care of them, or has disregarded the instructions on the label. As rayon, when wet, loses from 30 to 60 per cent of its strength, it cannot be rubbed strenuously. The friction of rubbing may produce a hole. If something has been spilled on a washable cloth, it should be lightly sponged. The hands should support the weight of the garment while it is being washed, and it should not be wrung or twisted. Rayon will dry quickly if laid on a flat surface, without stretching, or if rolled in a Turkish towel, kneaded for a moment to remove excess moisture, then immediately unrolled and hung in the shade. Rayon should not dry near a radiator or a hot stove. If it is allowed to dry and is then sprinkled for ironing, shrinkage may occur.

Shrinkage, said Miss Scheer, who is up to all the customers' shortcomings, since she has to investigate all returned articles of clothing, is something to which people do not pay enough attention. Unless a fabric has received a pre-shrinking treatment, it will shrink on laundering. One pre-shrunk group of fabrics will shrink only 2 per cent, perhaps less, while others possess what is called a normal shrinkage of from 3 to 4 per cent. If, therefore, one is buying a garment not pre-shrunk, one should get it large enough to allow for shrinkage if it is to be laundered. Such garments may shrink one, or one-and-a-half inches in washing.

The research laboratory has advice to offer about ironing. Since the fabrics differ, not only in amount of rayon fiber but also in construction, one may have to experiment a little, on an inconspicuous corner of a garment. Excessive heat is injurious to rayon. While the cuprammonium and viscose types can take a certain amount of heat, the acetate variety softens under a hot iron; then, upon cooling, becomes brittle, and its fibers break. Garments should be pressed on the wrong side, through a slightly damp cloth. Not only does heat dissolve the fibers of many rayons, but perfume and toilet preparations have the same effect.

Performing a Great Service

The stores with their laboratories, where fabrics are analyzed microscopically and chemically before the buyers make their selection from samples, are performing a great service to their customers, since the manufacturers and weavers' labels are the only information available without analysis. Appearance tells nothing.

Correct labeling requires that rayon be marked "rayon." If a cloth is designated satin, crepe, taffeta, velvet, chiffon, and so forth, it means, by proper labeling, a form of silk; whereas tweed, serge, and flannel so labeled are woolen. Some of the trade-mark names for rayon, according to a pamphlet, available on request and published by the Boston Better Business Bureau, are Acele, Bemberg, Celanese, Crown Rayon, du Pont Rayon, Eastman Acetate, Enka, Seraceta, Spun-Lo, Tubize Acetate, and Tubize Chardonize. Many better business bureaus furnish such information, as does the United States Department of Agriculture, in Washington.

"If the consumer," declared Miss Scheer, "would demand better dyes, and be willing to pay a few cents more a yard for a fabric, then the manufacturer would be encouraged to use the newer dyes, which are not affected by acid in the atmosphere." Acetate rayons of blue colors will turn pink in the presence of acidity, if not carefully dyed, but one can readily understand why a manufacturer hesitates to make a change even at half a cent a yard, which would mean thousands of dollars difference in wholesale production.

The Battle of Fashion Is Vital to Britain —Behind the Lines With London Designers

By Alison Settle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

Fashion in London, though it shows no wartime face, is born under wartime conditions. Its style designers wear khaki, and inspire fabric and dress collections from barrack rooms. They are fire-fighters, policemen, air-raid wardens. They design to the noise of planes, guns, and bombs. The siren is as familiar to them as the striking of a clock, and they take as little notice of it, merely looking up from their work to think, "How time goes!" But buildings go too. When they do, the designers gather up the remains of one collection, ask for the hospitality of some sound, nearby building, telephone round for fresh fabrics, sewing machines, scissors—yes, and sometimes, alas, also for fresh mannequins or fitters or cutters.

It is only in the last months that the couture of London has had its identity recognized by the Government, or been in any way applauded or adulated.

Distinguished Committee

Now, however, exports are controlled by the Government, and high officials of the Board of Trade have formed a small committee of London designers to whom they entrust the duty of modeling British fabrics. That style committee consists of Captain Molyneux, the Englishman who was as much at home in Paris as in London; Madame Mosca, designer of Paquin, who, before that, was for 15 years with Schiaparelli; Elspeth Champcommunal, designer for so many years of Worth, a Scotswoman despite her name, ex-editor of Vogue; Norman Hartnell, the Queen's dressmaker; Victor Stiebel, who has dressed all London's best-known brides, and who dresses, too, the Duchess of Gloucester; Digby Morton, famed for British tailoring lines; Hardy Amies, designing as "Lachasse"; Charlie Creed, English public-schoolboy who taught Paris that the most perfect woolens, as well as the best cutters and fitters for women as well as for men, came from London; and finally Peter Russell, hunting man and Malayan rubber planter.

Those are the key designers in London today, recognized at last by their surprised Government as most valuable assets to their country. And how do they design? Under what conditions? With what inspiration?

Displayed Magnificent Courage

Take Madame Mosca of Paquin first. She made a fine collection, working on her fabrics for months in advance. Paquin is housed in two grand Mayfair houses, back to back, the dress salon part opening into Dover Street, the hat and accessory shop opening into Berkeley Street. The night after Madame Mosca's own house had gone down in a blitz, a bomb fell and took with it the whole of Paquin's Dover Street establishment. Mosca collected the staff and paid them for a week to stand by. Then she herself, with the key women of the firm, waded into the rubble, broken masonry, burnt woodwork to try and recover anything that was left. Nothing was left.

Finding nothing, they moved over to the Berkeley Street side, cleared it of broken glass and dirt as best they could and spent a whole day telephoning for sewing machines, scissors, tables, threads, fabrics. The individual figures of every client, the needles, the linings—every sort of necessity—had gone. But they remade the collection! And not until it was done did Madame Mosca take a week's holiday in the Welsh valleys to recover from her double bombing—only to fly back, her face alight with enthusiasm. "I have it: my new collection!" she cried "Welsh! If you could just see the colors there, the flannels, the miners' checks, the tweeds, the quilting and handwork." And with that she was off on her new season's clothes.

And Molyneux? He came back from the débacle of France with every possession on that side wiped out—his Paris establishment, his apartment, his house in the South. But he began to design from the week he arrived back in his Grosvenor Street office, and has never since then had even a week end off from his export work. He brought the workrooms down from the upper floors, because of danger; he strengthened the building, and had a first-rate shelter built. He engaged a fine chef and installed kitchens so that his work girls, whatever they endured at night, might have good food by day, and he eats with them every midday, though Claridge's Hotel, where he lives, is only a stone's throw away. Government officials looked at him with amazement—a man who could quote figures, do his own costings, and design not only dresses but fabrics.

Stiebel Is a Lieutenant

Victor Stiebel is a lieutenant in the Royal Engineers, an expert on army camouflage. He, who is so shy of public appearance that he could not be brought to make a speech during the whole year he was chairman of the London Fashion Group, now lectures to 900 soldiers at a time. His Government gives him leave once a fortnight to visit London and his fashion house in Mayfair in order that he may see his export collections through. The fabrics are sent to him in camp and he is excused route marches on certain days to enable him to discuss with his fabric makers future trends and tendencies.

Or take Digby Morton. The Government sent him off to New York with his collection. He did not arrive, for he and his pretty wife were torpedoed en route. They were in the last boatload saved because there were many children on board. For 20 hours they were in the icy water, and saw many perish before they were rescued. Three weeks later, when commiserated on this terrible experience, Digby Morton said, "Don't let's talk about my experiences: my wife, thank heaven, is recovering. What we went through was no worse than what many others have to endure. War is war. . . . But I would like to show you this lime undertone which you will find in most of the tweeds I have selected this season."

Carries On With Assurance

The house of Norman Hartnell is untouched, though the same cannot be said of the street. There, with great gaiety of spirit, and a firm assurance that better days lie ahead, young Mr. Hartnell designs the Queen's dresses (together with his home and export collections)—those dresses for a royal lady which must be suitable whatever the conditions under which they are worn.

That is how the London fashion designers carry on in wartime—with their hearts in Britain but their goods crossing the waters to make more money to buy the ships and guns which will make possible a speedier return to peace through victory.

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The Home Forum

Prudence Tenders Gifts

EXCEPT FOR THE postscript, Marjory's bread-and-butter letter was everything a hostess could wish. My domestic heart was warmed to read: "Everything was perfect. You made it so simple and natural for me to slip into your lives for a few weeks. I liked all your friends enormously; and Prudence, the unique and lovely, was all and more than I had hoped to find her. I shall long remember the picnic supper for her."

The picnic! As I folded the letter and put it back into its envelope, I sat down in the cool evening on my porch "to look at the morning," as Prudence says. I faced a bright stretch of grass bordered by a black-green hedge; then, beyond, the unbelievably vivid yellow, blue, and rose flowers in Prudence's garden. Everything was in full bloom under the early July sun. Too bad she is off in the country and can't see it, I thought. It was only partly in flower on that evening of the picnic a week or so ago.

* * *

"We'll make it a sunset picnic," Prudence had said when she invited us. "We'll sit on the ridge at Jackstraw Hill, in the opening before the big pines, and look off across the little town with the three white church spires. There is a lake below in the distance, like a pocket-mirror in a green frame. We'll watch the dark close down. Marjory is used to the plains, so she can't know the peace of looking off at evening from hilltop to valley." I daresay Marjory had been on a hilltop before in the evening; but, when Prudence murmurs on, she makes one see as she does. At the time, Marjory made no denial.

Now Prudence is well known for her forgetfulness and charming indifference to details. So it came as no great shock or surprise to us that that picnic was held in Prudence's garden. A series of delays held us there, the meeting-place, after four-thirty, which was the time scheduled to leave. The women knitted and chatted contentedly enough. The men read the evening papers and gave Henry advice about his vegetable garden.

* * *

First, it was discovered that Nancy and Tom hadn't been invited. Prue had forgotten to telephone them a second time when she had found them out at first. They had to be notified and given time to put on clothes for an outing. Also the music store was late in delivering some records which Prue had planned to play for us on the hill. "I got the idea from Disney, of course. Seeing and hearing beauty together, you know. My heart was set on the César Franck Symphony and I didn't have it. I thought, of course, that it would come by four."

When Nancy and Tom and the records arrived eventually, we packed ourselves and the victrola, the dogs, the charcoal burner, the rugs, and the hampers into four cars. And for the first time in its history Ivan, Prue's old car, refused to start. She had borrowed it for this occasion from the boy to whom she had given it when she and Henry bought their new automobile. We all knew that that car was in Maine, adding to the pleasure of the housekeeper's holiday. It was dusk by the time masculine tinkering had brought Ivan back into action.

"Oh, let's eat here," said Prudence. "I'm starving and I know you all are, too."

* * *

It was a good picnic, as nice a one as our neighborhood has ever had, I thought. We listened to Prue's records. We walked the garden paths, smelling the roses; and later, when preparations were well under way, sniffed the good scorch of steaks cooking on the charcoal burner set on the driveway in front of the garage. Crickets chirped. A breeze fluttered the elm-tree leaves behind the house; we watched the stars come out. Voices lowered as they do when darkness comes on and people rest after the flurry of an outdoor meal. Prudence said to Marjory: "I'll drive you to Jackstraw tomorrow. It's nice in the daytime, too. There are cardinal flowers growing by the brook at the hill's base. We'll lie under the pine trees and sniff the heavenly smell."

Why is it, I wondered, that Prue's mistakes are almost always happy ones? No one, least of all Prudence, that evening regretted that plans had gone awry. I remembered her merriment, her graciousness, as she moved from one group of people to another, pinning up her honey-colored hair. She threw a ball for Splendid, conciliated Steinway, the cat, always a bit snobbish in a crowd; and, if she missed the peace of looking from hilltop to valley, no one guessed it. When Prudence isn't living in her imagination, she is living in the rich full moment, like a child.

* * *

Shaking off reminiscences for the business of the day, I stood up to go into the house with my letters. Small Peter from the next block was coming up my front walk. He was tossing a crumpled wad of tissue paper from one hand to the other as he walked.

"Good-morning, Peter," I said.

"Good-morning," he replied. "Mrs. Prudence hasn't come back from the country, has she?"

"No, what's on your mind? Will I do?"

He hesitated, stretching and wadding in turn the tissue in his chubby hands.

* * *

"I think," he said at last, "she made a mistake. Mrs. Prue told Mother to give me a package the day before I went to camp. I got it this morning!" He looked at me earnestly. "Do you think Mrs. Prudence meant to give me a sissy old white straw pocketbook with pink raffia roses on it? It's got a powder box and a mirror in it!" There was scorn in his voice.

"Oh, Peter," I said and laughed. "Come on down to the hardware store with me. I know what Prudence wants you to have."

I knew because Marjory had written in her postscript: "Prudence gave me a package as I was stepping on the train. Was it one of her unique and original ideas that she wanted me to have, for some reason I don't understand, a Boy Scout knife and some red and blue feathered fish-hooks?"

C. C. R.

Franklin's Plan For Colonial Union

I PROJECTED and drew a plan for the union of all the colonies under one government, so far as might be necessary for defense, and other important general purposes. As we pass'd thro' New York, I had there shown my project to Mr. James Alexander and Mr. Kennedy, two gentlemen of great knowledge in public affairs, and, being fortified by their approbation, I ventur'd to lay it before Congress. It then appeared that several of the commissioners had form'd plans of the same kind. A previous question was first taken, whether a union should be established, which pass'd in the affirmative unanimously. A committee was then appointed, one member from each colony, to consider the several plans and report. Mine happen'd to be preferr'd, and, with a few amendments, was accordingly reported. . . . Its fate was singular: the assemblies did not adopt it, as they all thought there was too much prerogative in it, and in England it was judg'd to have too much of the democratic. . . .

The different and contrary reasons of dislike to my plan makes me suspect that it was really the true medium; and I am still of opinion it would have been happy for both sides the water if it had been adopted. The colonies, so united, would have been sufficiently strong to have defended themselves; there would then have been no need of troops from England; of course, the subsequent pretence for taxing America, and the bloody contest it occasioned, would have been avoided. But such mistakes are not new; history is full of the errors of states and princes.—From "The Autobiography of Benjamin Franklin."

"For the weapons of our warfare are not carnal, but mighty through God to the pulling down of strong holds."
II CORINTHIANS 10:4

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"LIBBY IN BLACK": *A Painting by Harriet Blackstone*

AS A PAINTER of both real and imaginary portraits, Harriet Blackstone revealed a strangely provocative and individual talent. Faces and personalities glowing with the warmth of life and character emerge from darkly tonal backgrounds. The portrait of "Libby in Black" gently evokes the character and mood of the model more by suggestion than by realistic likeness. All her paintings have a subjective quality about them which is rare in portraiture.

The facts of Harriet Blackstone's life are in themselves of considerable interest because they throw light on and amplify the impressions suggested by her work. In her early years, she supported herself and her mother as a photographer in the town of Galesburg, Illinois. After this she taught elocution in the local public schools and wrote a textbook on public speaking which is in use even today.

Through the persuasion of a friend, she began at forty to study painting and before long she had established a studio for herself in a suburb of Chicago, where she painted fashionable and somewhat conventional portraits. During this period she managed to study in Paris and also with William Chase, whose influence may be seen in her work. Then suddenly she gave up her successful portraiture and came to New York. Here Miss Blackstone started out entirely on her own to paint only what pleased her—imaginary and highly mystical portraits and figures, though occasionally she undertook a portrait commission in order to maintain her studio.

A number of exhibitions of her work were held, and only recently a memorial exhibition was given in New York.

B. T.

Facing the Wind Is Best

THERE IS NO day or no night here, even in the summer, a wind may not spring up and wail about the house at any hour. Snow lies on the northern face of Mt. Washington through June and in Tuckerman's Ravine even later. One seeks the shade at nooning few days even in July and August. The water in the brooks is cold. The skies grow lowery and scatter icy scud on the warmest midsummer days. Thunderstorms bring hail. The cool breezes we delight in turn sharper than cool before sunset. Winter is in the wind that prowls about the house after nightfall. The fireflies and crickets that are lively in the dark may dim their glinting and cease their crying any moment.

What is hard to bear is the ceaseless wuther of the wind about the house from dawn to day's end. I have been wakened by it at daybreak, with the horn of Chocorua old rose under the first flush of the rising sun. It will persist while all the Ossipees glow bright amber. . . . It seems strange, untoward, for the wind to be loud with all this radiance over our mountain world. Some days, and they are the most difficult to endure, it sounds but the one note all day, the moan that has been in man's ears all the aeons man has been. Again it will rise from a moan to a wail, or thin out into little shivering nuances of sound, or heighten to shrill fifing, or fail to a slither about the eaves, as gentle as rain on the shingles.

Out of doors you can face any amount of wind cheerfully, enjoy its buffetings, feel stimulated by the rain it drives into your face. Out of doors the mellow air of early fall just pleasantly astir laves you as cleansingly as lake water. This same mellow breeze may have a moan in it if you listen to it from indoors. If the wind bothers you reading by the fire, out and face it, if the season will allow. It is only when you are passive, relaxed, inactive, that the wind sounds lonesome. It is the wind about the eaves makes man a hater of the wind. Out of doors, and blown upon by it, overcoming its shove and push, you care not at all what way it comes. Northwester, northeaster, dead norther, are all alike stimulant, and as welcome as the southwester, fabled from of old as the bringer of all good things.—From "November Rowen," by CORNELIUS WEYGANDT. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Summer Birch Woods

And yet it seems to me that in these woods
A quiet lingers clearer than the green
Of feathered branches floating on a sheen
Of gold translucence; deeper than the fold
Of leaf on leaf moss-cooled in shadowed nook
Where hanging branches droop upon the brook
And sweep the water with a leaf-caress.
For quiet drowns these gracious dreaming trees
In such sweet hopes and fair tranquillities!

O. RIVERS

An English Garden in Perth

(Western Australia)

WE LOVE THAT which is familiar to us. Flowers that we have grown up with are like our brothers and sisters. To an Englishwoman, the scent of primroses anywhere in far-off lands brings back the old country, the lanes and thickets, the call of blackbirds in the woods, and the pale yet radiant sunlight of temperate zones. The flowers of Western Australia are like jewels out of a rajah's box, strange, wonderful, unfamiliar. You feel that you could not write a poem about them until you had lived with them, until they had been taken into your heart. Brown boronia with the yellow-green lining to its velvety petals comes nearest, not because of its unusual and arresting coloring, but because its scent brings before one violets and deep woodland glades and all the tender things of an English spring.

The evening before leaving Perth to come eastward and away from the Antipodes, I sat in a little cottage garden at sunset. The last rays of sunlight lingered aslant the flower-beds bordered with white candytuft and pinks and roses, roses everywhere in glorious profusion. Everything in that little patch contributed to a potpourri of peace and contentment in form and color. As George Herbert wrote:

"A box where sweets compacted lie."

It was no bigger than the average English cottage garden facing the road in an English village, yet everything was there. The one unfamiliar touch was a little gum-tree, growing up beside the bungalow like a small sentinel on duty. Its light graceful lines were to me a poem in itself, gathering up the songs of the garden flowers in a high note of praise. A garden, to look as that one did to me, must have had a large mead of loving care bestowed upon it. That garden was a garden of thoughts rather than of things, thoughts of peace and happiness, innocence and gaiety; and no wonder I felt content among such thoughts and was loth to leave its quietude for the conversation of humans.

When I think of Australia, memories of beautiful gum-trees, their white trunks rising up out of brown peeling bark, their glittering leaves and the scent of wattle come before me; together with the memory of the incredibly blue distance seen from the Dandenong Mountains near Melbourne, the gray-green bush stretching for mile upon mile, the sparkling, pounding sea outside Perth of ultramarine and emerald, the cuddly koala bears on Lone Pine Hill, near Brisbane. All this will "flash upon the inward eye," together with the infinite variety of the bush-flowers with their bewildering originality of form; but it will always be capped by the memory of that little garden where I found an English June in October on the other side of the world.

FLORENCE IRENE GUBBINS

"Not one faileth"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

RINGING DOWN the ages with an assurance born of sublime and unwavering confidence in God, come the words of the prophet Isaiah (Isaiah 40:26), "Lift up your eyes on high, and behold who hath created these things, that bringeth out their host by number: he calleth them all by names by the greatness of his might, for that he is strong in power; not one faileth." What comfort this message brings today, when the fear of failure on the one hand, or the acceptance of it on the other, seems so pronounced! Isaiah must indeed have maintained a clear sense of the Father's loving and protective care for each of His children in order to know that God "is strong in power," and that "not one faileth."

The word "fail" comes from a Latin word meaning "deceive," and is defined, in part, as "to be wanting, to fall short." What a deceptive sense about man the suggestions of failure present! Since God is omnipotent, there can be no want of power; and since man is made in God's image and likeness, as the Bible teaches, he cannot fail to manifest God's power; therefore, he is ever successful.

A student of Christian Science whose profession is that of a high school instructor was thinking along these lines in connection with her teaching. She recognized that the activity in which she was engaged presented unlimited opportunity to help the pupils in proving the surety of success; yet she knew that it was generally taken for granted in educational circles that a certain percentage would fail. Notwithstanding, she set about to demonstrate in her classroom the effectiveness of the Bible verse quoted above. The result was that those pupils who had formerly seemed apathetic toward study were roused to a greater enthusiasm. Since then, in this teacher's classes, the percentage of failure has been noticeably diminished.

One who is seeking deliverance from the suggestion of failure in any line of work may find that new interest can be roused by pondering Mrs. Eddy's statement (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 113), "The fundamental propositions of divine metaphysics are summarized in the four following, to me, *self-evident* propositions." The second of these four propositions affirms: "God is good. Good is Mind." Students of Christian Science are proving the truth stated in this proposition repeatedly, thus finding unlimited opportunity in their various activities. They know that the acknowledgment of God as good, and as Mind, repudiates the belief of mind in matter, which mind might be either good or evil, according to the vagaries of mortal sense. Likewise, these students are aware that mortals seem to be subject to disease and death; and so they repudiate any acquiescence in this false concept of man by recognizing God as Mind, forever reflected in man as His idea. One will be aided in the healing of all manner of disease through an understanding of the unequivocable fact concerning the perfection of God and man.

The Bible points out many instances of men and women who gained success when failure seemed imminent. To consider one illustration, Moses, angered at the sight of an Egyptian's cruelty toward a Hebrew slave, struck down the Egyptian, thus inciting Pharaoh's wrath. Here was a man of the oppressed race of Hebrews who had had exceptional opportunity for recognition as the adopted son of an Egyptian princess; and yet he apparently jeopardized his future by this impulsive act. What a failure this appeared to be! Notwithstanding, we know from the history of Moses' life that through the quiet contemplation of divine facts which he enjoyed as a shepherd in Midian, whither he had fled from Egypt, he gained a spirituality of thought, which prepared him to lead the children of Israel out of Egyptian bondage. And through obedience to the Ten Commandments, which Moses received from God and gave to the world, men are still being led out of the bondage of evil beliefs.

At the time of his betrayal, the Master's followers might well have been tempted to believe in his failure to overcome the hate which he knew was destined to be revenged on him. Yet, after the resurrection, when Jesus again appeared to them on the shores of the Galilean Sea, they gradually realized, after he talked with them, that he had not failed.

Today world conditions seem to suggest the failure of all Christ Jesus' teachings. But in Science and Health (p. 583) Mrs. Eddy defines "Christ" as "the divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error." Understanding this, Christian Scientists are unappalled by evidences of hate, for through obedience to the Master's teachings they are proving for the good of all mankind, the truth of Mrs. Eddy's words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 340): "The conscientious are successful. They follow faithfully; through evil or through good report, they work on to the achievement of good; by patience, they inherit the promise."

Country Camouflage

Under the wide-sprung, gray ellipse
Many silver cylinders of birch
Rest row on row
Symmetrically.
The rain slides down the sharp cut of the weathered roof
Week in and week out,
Drilling the wood with pungency;
While the sun,
The blistering, summer sun
Is shadowed from each rounded heart
Occasionally,
By men and horses traveling back and forth
In measured sequence
Morning, noon, and night.
But yesterday I called my friend:
"Look," I said, "at the hole!
Five rows down and three sticks in,
There's a hole where a log should be."
But quickly we laughed when the hole moved away
To another log
And became again a curled-up chipmunk,
Dark and striped and still.

ELIZABETH WOOLLEY

Carlyle Takes to A Horse

ONE more pleasant incident befell Carlyle before the dog-days and the annual migration. He was known to wish for a horse, and yet hesitate whether such an indulgence was permissible to a person financially situated as he was. Mr. Marshall, of Leeds, whose name has been already mentioned, heard of it; and Mr. Marshall's son appeared one day in Cheyne Row, with a message that his father had a mare for which he had no use, and would be pleased if Carlyle would accept her. The offer was made with the utmost delicacy. If he was leaving town, and did not immediately need such an article, they would keep her at grass till he returned. It was represented, in fact, as a convenience to them, as well as a possible pleasure to him. The gift was nothing in itself, for Mr. Marshall was a man of vast wealth; but it was a handsome sign of consideration and good-feeling, and was gratefully recognised as such. The mare became Carlyle's. She was called "Citoyenne," after the "French Revolution." . . . Mrs. Carlyle said, "It is like buying a *laying hen*, and giving it to some deserving person. Accept it, dear!"

I go out to ride daily (he reported on October 8), sometimes in the Park, sometimes over the river, or somewhere else into the country—sometimes I fall in with some other friend, also riding, and then it is quite cheerful to go trotting together through green lanes, from one open common, with its whinbushes and high trees, to another. My horse is in the best order, and does seem to do me good. I will try it out, and see what good comes of it, dear though it be.

(Journal, October 23, 1839)—My riding keeps me solitary. It is all executed at *calling* hours; the hours I used to spend in visiting or wandering about the crowded thoroughfares, looking at the noisy and, to me, irrational, inarticulate spectacle of the streets. Green lanes, swift riding, and solitude—how much more delightful! . . . My poverty, contrasted with the expensiveness of riding, makes me enjoy the thing more; joy on a basis of apprehension; thankfulness kept constantly alive by the insecurity of the thing one is thankful for.—From "Thomas Carlyle," by JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE (1895).

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Intimate Message: Washington

150,000 Women and $323,000,000 ..... ***By Mary Hornaday***

Wendell Willkie declared here the other day that the House proposal to require husbands and wives to file joint income tax returns would set women back 500 years in their progress toward freedom.

His summarization may be debatable, but, at least, it serves to focus attention on one of the most controversial sections of the new tax bill Congress will consider this summer and autumn.

The provision that married couples must hereafter file joint returns was inserted in the bill by the tax subcommittee of the House Ways and Means Committee to bring in $323,000,000 more in taxes than will be paid if joint returns are not required.

Latest internal revenue reports show that approximately 150,000 husbands and wives or about 2½ per cent of those filing returns, choose to make them separately rather than jointly.

With most the reason is economic; with a few, ethical.

If both husband and wife earn money and pool it for tax purposes, the tax sometimes runs into higher brackets and bigger sums than if they make separate returns.

Suppose a man makes $10,000 a year. His wife, through her own effort, makes another $10,000. On a separate return basis, they would pay $1,540 on their 1941 earnings. With the proposed joint return, they would pay $4,356 on their 1942 salaries; $3,190 if Congress allows them to file separately.

Protests on the proposed joint return provision have come from many sources. Clergymen are writing in to predict it will break up or delay marriages. Feminists say it is no more fair to require joint returns from husband and wife than from brother and sister.

Economic and moral factors in the case are being confused in many of the protests. In some, opposition to paying heavier taxes is being cloaked under feigned solicitude for the rights of married women workers. Yet the feminists has a point.

Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley, Chairman of the National Woman's Party, has written a letter to the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee describing the provision as "accentuating the common law concept of the wife as her husband's chattels," and jeopardizing women's independent and equal status as American citizens. Since the World War Congress has advanced the position of American women, through the Suffrage Law granting them the right to vote, the Nationality Law allowing them to retain their citizenship though married to a foreigner and the Wages and Hours Law assuring them equal wages and conditions of law in interstate commerce. To curb her freedom as independent agent required to pool her resources with her husband, in the name of defense, would be a "retrogressive and reactionary step," Mrs. Wiley told the Committee.

Especially aroused over the joint tax return plan are couples in "community property" States, 45,000 of whom now file separate returns even though all the income is earned by the husband.

Community property laws, handed down from the old Spanish or Mexican law, still stand on the statute books of Arizona, California, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and Washington. Instead of giving a married woman outright control of all her earnings, the community property system automatically designates property acquired after marriage as community property. The wife is automatically given title to one-half, but the husband has sole management and control rights.

Filing half their income under their name and half under their wives has enabled thousands of taxpayers in community property States to avoid high surtaxes. Use of the two-income system has been especially popular in Hollywood. Nearly half of the community property returns are now filed in the State of California.

If the compulsory joint return clause stands, the community property law will become practically a dead letter on State statute books, since its actual operation within States is now carefully safeguarded in behalf of the wife and the once overlording husband now has little authority not shared in by his wife.

Ironically enough, the Nation's feminists have always fought community property laws as un-American and old-fashioned. Now they are lined up together to fight the "tax on marriage and equality."

The Country Speaks: California

Liner America Still Red, White, and Blue ..... ***By Nate White***

Some moments are photographed in color, durably, on the retina. Such a one is that which began last Valentine's Day when the Nation's sleek, gracious liner, the America, slipped through the Golden Gate, linking the West and East coasts as a symbol of the Nation.

Something more than the entry of another ship into San Francisco Bay took place. It was only a moment in time, a moment seemingly remote and a thing of the past, yet now that the America has been put in the Army's service and renamed the West Point, that moment becomes more than ever something which persists in the bright focus of memory.

On that morning as the ship came into view just outside the Golden Gate, the small group of waterfront-seasoned newspapermen, who had gone out in a harbor tug to meet it, excitedly exclaimed, "There it is!" not merely with a small boy's thrill of discovery. There was more than mechanical wonder, more than the poetry of the occasion. Indeed those who lined the shore might be forgiven a little honest patriotic exhilaration.

Floating Pledge of Liberty

Were not ships, great ships, going down in the seas of the world? Were not great ships bottled up in tight little harbors in many corners of the earth? But here was free America, the free queen of the seas, the maritime queen of a liberty-loving Nation, plowing along resolutely without fear and with pride. It was a floating pledge of allegiance to the flag of the United States. It was symbolic of the American Bill of Rights. It represented the President's great oath of office. All that lay behind America, the Nation,—Plymouth, Jamestown, the War of Independence, the unifying War Between the States, the conquering of a national economic crisis of unprecedented proportions—were here idealized in America, the liner, which was coming into clearer view. Out of the fog of the world "the flag was still there," seeming to pledge that America once again will come through its test as clean and as strong and as one as if it had actually relished this new test of its strength and nobility.

The lusty throat of the great liner as it responded to San Francisco's welcome seemed to those on the little harbor tug to represent the husky voice of a people, a voice husky because of emotion and recognition of duty, yet none the weaker and no more unhesitant because a job to be done must be done, and is worth doing well.

Undimmed Symbol

A few days ago while we were driving over the ridge road in the Berkeley hills overlooking the Bay, we lived again this moment in time. One of us said, "Isn't it a pity that the beautiful America must be made into a transport? What a shame that its sleek, red, white, and blue funnels must yield to drab gray. And its graceful interiors, what will become of them?"

The other in the conversation was more alert. She said: "But the America is a symbol of American liberty and of American unity. Rather than being sad over its conversion to military use, I think the America is just coming into its own, into the fulfillment of national purpose which we know it represents."

In a flash that Valentine Day's moment lived again, and it still lives. The significance, at least, of the red, white, and blue had not disappeared. The great ship is for two Americans what it has always seemed, a sturdy symbol of what this Nation is, a symbol which is strong and great because it can be of service in the cause which gave it birth—the cause of liberty.

To Change the Subject:

Getting By ..... ***By Pearl Strachan***

Just as my patience reached the exhaustion point Alex came along to restore it, with "nice sprigga minta" wrapped up carefully to keep it separate from the beans and tomatoes; and a spray of fresh parsley, supplied without request, because he knew I should like it for the meat loaf. Each thing in the basket—the beef, the bacon, the eggs, the berries, even the potatoes—was a flawless expression of the pride which Alex takes in the quality and condition of the things he sells. His small independent grocery-and-provision store, though surrounded by chain organizations, seems to experience no setback because of their competition, even though he cannot always sell at as low a price as they.

Perhaps every Greek grocer is like Alex. I don't know, but I wish his example were more widely followed. At this moment, having wrenched the sleazy ribbon binding from a new dress (not by any means a sweat-shop product) and rehemmed it, I feel more than ever convinced that the chief bane of our industrial civilization is the habit of "getting by." Instead of profiting by the efficiency of the machine to concentrate more thoroughly on the jobs that are still done by hand, the workman seems to have fallen into the unthinking motion of the machine, without its regularity and precision. It's a very bad state indeed.

Even greater than the need of limited working hours, which are now rather generally in effect, is the need of the old-time pride in handiwork. No society can be satisfied spiritually without it. The charwoman who, left unwatched, neglects to sweep the corners; the waitress who omits the water and some of the silver; the boy who flings the "Evening News," from his bicycle to a point equidistant from the doorways of Mr. Jones and Mr. Green, and the garment maker who doesn't bother to match a pattern at the seams, are all victims of this distressing belief in just "getting by."

Now and then I find, usually among artists, musicians, actors, writers, or educators, a complete absorption in doing something well. The financial return may be small, but the joy in work is obvious. What has lasted through the centuries has been based on just that integrity of workmanship. To such persons nothing is drudgery that contributes to the quality of that which they are trying to produce. How seriously the modern superficiality can influence a nation's art, for example, was impressed upon me during a recent conversation with William G. Constable, Curator of Paintings at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

We were talking of the brilliant green preserved since medieval days in a painting by a famous Flemish master. That particular verdigris or copper salt pigment, used in the ordinary way, would have become black within a very short time. The painter, however, knew the secret of sealing it up, so that some five centuries later the hue is as fresh as the day the color was applied. The modern art student, working feverishly toward some exhibition, takes his ready-made pigments more or less for granted, and whether they will in the distant future retain their present hues and intensity will be due more to the scientific knowledge of the manufacturer than to any acquired by the painter himself. Brilliant as Sargent was in the technique of painting, he lacked a practical knowledge of the materials he employed, and some of his pictures cracked and fell to pieces. He had in those particular instances employed something to facilitate the process of painting which did not provide a solid foundation of pigment. "It was not his fault," Mr. Constable remarked, as we discussed it, "he had nothing to inherit."

It seems to me, however, that there is an important inheritance of integrity which is being overlooked. The few artists who are bothering to master the technicalities of their materials, whether in pigment or in the scuptural stone or metal; the writers who are taking the trouble to learn their own language before making it their medium of ideas; the garment makers who learn how to make a seam that will not pull out beneath the arms; and all the rest who are willing to do their job well will do more to preserve peace and happiness in this world than all the unions and welfare agencies put together.

To go back to Mr. Constable's remarks, and I am grateful to have them, for he is an acknowledged authority, painting, he pointed out "is a craft as well as an art." For the help of those who have cherished an artistic complex and resisted all thought of "drudgery" I select painting merely as illustration. The preliminary exercises, Mr. Constable emphasized, have always been necessary, and he added, "People say this kind of labor will kill any spark of creative energy. If it will—if the spark is so small as to be killed by the discipline then it had better be killed."

For genuine achievement, for a satisfied society, the pride in good workmanship must replace this appalling habit of "getting by."

The Indian of Today Rides the Plains

U. S. Indian Service

Here Is the Modern Indian—No Ceremonial Feathers, but Muscles of Steel and the Restless Piercing Gaze of His Ancestors

He is loyal, alert, hardworking, a valuable friend to the white man in these troubled times.

Aborigines of Western Hemisphere linked together in common cultural and linguistic background—'Ignorance and misunderstanding' of whites seen retarding progress of Indian groups.

By Ta-De-Win

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Indians of the Americas—30,000,000 strong—are drawing closer together just as their white brothers are aiming at solidarity in this time of world crisis. Theirs indeed was the original Pan Americanism. And there are as many ties of culture and language among Indians of the western world as among the later European arrivals in this hemisphere.

The Indian of the Americas is quite distinct. If there has been any migration of Indians since the Christian era, it has tended from America to Asia, rather than the reverse. And barring the Eskimo, no American tongue is palpably related to any Asiatic one, indicating that the inhabitants of the New World probably separated off completely from the Old World more than 2,000 years ago.

Distance means nothing in tracing kinship between Indian tribes, for as the Finnish and Hungarian people understand each other in Europe, so in the Americas are the Athabascans of the Arctic barrens and the Navajos of Arizona and New Mexico of the same linguistic stock.

These statements are made on the high authority of Dr. Diamond Jeness, anthropologist of the National Museum of Canada. He says that the Indian stock of the Americas has been little, if at all, mixed with alien stock from other continents. The Indians of the Pan American area are, then, an entity within themselves.

The recent interchange of visits between young Mexican Indians and those of New Mexico not only resulted in what will be a lasting friendship between Indians of two nations, but revealed a common, cultural background. One step more in cementing ties between Indians of the Western Hemisphere, and far more progress would be made if the public would learn to appreciate the exceptional qualities of the Indians and their potential civic possibilities, instead of leaving them in an atmosphere which many an expert on the Indian problem has called one of "ignorance and misunderstanding" that centuries of intolerance have brought about.

This June I was in camp among the Iroquois of New York State, and even some of those Indians had never heard of the Indian Citizenship Act of 1924, which made every Indian in the United States a citizen. A few of the Onondagas and the Mohawks there stoutly asserted that they would enlist but not be drafted. Such Indian groups offer fertile soil for propagandists, and just as productive ground for patriotism, if the patriots get there first.

Meanwhile, the lack of knowledge of Indians on the part of the whites is appalling, for even college graduates do not know that the famous Indian school at Carlisle, Pa., ceased to function in 1918, that the majority of Indians do not live in tepees and dress in feathers and paint except for their celebrations, that there is more than one Indian language spoken in America. A question frequently asked me is:—"Do you speak Indian?"

Speak Indian! There are at least 59 distinct Indian languages.

A few leaders throughout the Western Hemisphere, however self-sacrificing and earnest, cannot shoulder the entire responsibility of bringing about a New Day for the Indians of the Americas and a rapprochement of the multitudinous Indian tribes. Nevertheless an encouraging result of the first Inter-American Indian Congress, held at Patzcuaro, Mexico, last year was the new Inter-American Indian Institute. This is to be a clearing house for methods and ideas in Indian affairs among the American Republics. And this Institute has at last acquired permanency with headquarters in Mexico City.

More Knowledge Needed

In this Pan-American movement the status of the 30,000,000 Indians involved will steadily improve in proportion as accurate knowledge about them is disseminated. It was not so long ago that the primitives in Matto Grosso, Brazil, were harassed and enslaved, until young Lieut. Candido Mariano da Silva Rondon went out there in 1890 to construct telegraph lines, saw their plight, became their champion. Through his untiring efforts, in 1910 there was organized the famous Service de Protecção aos Indios, which placed Indians on a par with other citizens of the country. In Mexico, too, Indians are gradually being educated and brought into the civic order of things.

In spite of Indians being falsified in history and caricatured and misrepresented in movies, which prevents them from being accepted individually, even as you and I, the assimilation of Indians and whites is progressing, though the progress would be much faster, if history books could be changed to present both sides of the Indian question to young Americans of today.

Then one would not hear such astounding remarks as the one made to me when I lectured on Indians, showing a slide of four splendid Cherokees in khaki. A woman came up to me afterwards, saying: "Why, they are almost human!"

The Indian Reorganization Act of 1934 gave Indians in the United States religious and political freedom, with the result that tribes have become self-governing. This Act is a success. I have seen Indian judges holding court and have sat in at Indian Tribal Councils where the Indian Superintendent advised instead of commanded as in the past. Yet friends of the Indians are ever on the alert, lest some bill (and there is one such bill in the offing now) is rushed through Congress to overturn the Indian Reorganization Act. At present there is a U. S. Commissioner of Indian Affairs in Washington, John Collier, whose motto in apportioning positions is "Indians First." Indian scholars, teachers and others well qualified in their particular work, who never had a chance, are employed today as field workers or in Washington, doing something that will benefit their people. And no one knows how to approach an Indian better than Indians themselves. It is a chance they never expected, for let any intelligent Indian apply for work in a white man's city and it's all too regularly thumbs down for the Indian.

Going north there is a greater relationship between Indians of the Dominion and the United States than elsewhere in the Americas. There are the Abenakis of Maine and the Abenakis of Odanak, Quebec; the Six Nations of New York State and their colleagues of the same tribes in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec; the Sioux of the Dakotas and their kin the Assiniboines of Alberta; the Blackfeet of Montana and of Alberta, to say nothing of the totem-pole Indians of Alaska and Alert Bay, B. C., to mention a few of the affiliates.

Indians of both Canada and the United States, with but two or three exceptions in the latter country, due to a misconception of the law, are rallying to their flag with their mite, their men and their moral support.

But whereas Indians in the first World War enlisted as ordinary scouts or infantry soldiers, today a crack motorized artillery unit, Battery E, 127th Field Artillery, is all Indian. The 168th Infantry uses Indians to transmit messages by radio. Indians of some 25 tribes are now being trained in advanced radio and telephone technique as part of the Indian Bureau's vocational program, and it is expected that many may use their skill and ancient languages in the country's defense.

Smoke Signals—New Style

Eight competent Sac and Fox Indians are included among the ranks of the 168th Infantry, U. S. Army. In the World War, they would have been used as scouts, but this time, some commanding officer had a far more brilliant idea. These Indians are now in the Communications section. They man the two-way portable radios. And all Army orders sent over the air are radiocast in an Indian language which no enemy could decode.

U. S. Indian Service

Indoors Too, in Studio and Office, the Modern Indian Proves His Merit

Left—Woodrow Crumbo, Potawatomi artist from Oklahoma, at work before his mural, "Stealing Horses," in the recreation room of the new Department of Interior Building in Washington. Right—Left to right, Helen Hale, Chickasaw, from Oklahoma; Loretta Lineberger, Mohawk, from New York, and Ruth Baggerly, Seneca, from New York, at work in the Personnel Division of the Office of Indian Affairs in Washington.

Another Local Boy Joins Braves for New Series With Pittsburgh Pirates Here

Al Roberge of Lowell New Reserve Infielder

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The "local" corner of the Braves family was increased by one today with the arrival of Al Roberge at Allston. Like Tom Earley, Art Johnson and Al Javery, Roberge received his early baseball schooling on the sandlots in and around Boston. A former Lowell High shortstop, he was recommended to Scout Jack Onslow by a sports writer in that industrial town and has been touring the minor league chain of the Braves for three years.

John Quinn planted young Roberge at the Bradford (Pa.) farm in 1939, as a shortstop and second baseman, and the boy closed the season with a respectable .301 batting average. This was enough to convince the Braves that he had a chance to make a living in professional ball.

By a Staff Photographer
Al Roberge

From Class D to B

In 1940 Roberge graduated to the Evansville club of the Three-I League, a jump from class D to B, but he made it without a stumble. Under Bob Coleman, a great man with young players, Al duplicated his average at Bradford and divided his time between shortstop and second base. This spring the Lowell boy has been with Onslow at Hartford, Conn., where he started at the keystone bag but had to move back to the short field in an emergency.

The Braves liked Roberge from the beginning because he looked like a natural hitter. In many respects he reminded Casey Stengel of Bama Rowell, only right-handed. Al made the spring training jaunt with the varsity in '40 and again this year and the manager of the Braves was attracted by the way the rookie stood up to the plate and "cut" at balls.

May Alternate

Roberge cannot hope to replace Eddie Miller, who happens to be one of the best shortstops in the majors. But Al may get into games occasionally at second base. Stengel may alternate him with Rowell, depending on the opposing pitcher. Bama could swing when a right-hander is working and vice versa. If this happens, Roberge will see plenty of action, judging by the number of southpaws the Braves have been looking at lately.

To make room for the new recruit, John Quinn released Whitey Wietelmann and also Don Manno to the Hartford club. Both will probably step right into regular jobs with Onslow, which is just as well. Wietelmann substituted at every infield berth except first base up here. Manno was used chiefly as a pinch hitter, but found National League pitching somewhat bewildering.

Vander Meer

After holding their own against the Cubs, the Braves dropped three out of four to the Reds. The clincher was pitched by Johnny Vander Meer, a sparkling four-hitter. He was the sort of hurler yesterday who knocks the bats out of the boys' hands. Five of the nine innings were hitless. Al Javery, who opposed him, didn't have a chance. Scattering seven hits in eight innings, the North Oxford boy was good enough to win a lot of games, but instead he took his third setback. He has won five. Vander Meer, incidentally, struck out 11.

Here through Friday are the Pittsburgh Pirates, who expect to be in the first division of the National League before they return to Forbes Field for a series with the Phillies on July 22. Just 2½ games separated them from the fourth-place Reds early today. Frankie Frisch is showing no favorites as he makes his drive toward a money berth.

Out in Cleveland yesterday, Joe Cronin snapped his losing streak by taking the series final from the Indians. But the skipper did more than that. He shook up both his line-up and batting order. He himself played third base, and he had Skeeter Newsome at shortstop and leading off, and Dom Di Maggio hitting seventh. Jim Tabor is out for a brief spell and Di Maggio is in a batting slump. There may be more to this Cronin appearance at third than meets the eye. Joe has been nursing the idea for some time. He probably could add a couple of years to his playing career by moving over to the far turn. But what to do with Tabor?

New Parker Forehand Is Again Topic

NEW YORK (AP)—For the better part of the decade that he has spent in the game's first flight, tennis writers have had the rare privilege of writing about Frankie Parker's new forehand.

This was because for almost each of these years there was a new forehand, and each in turn was so inept the wonder was that young Parker stayed so high up in the ranks of his chosen endeavor.

This, then, is a report on the new-new forehand, 1941 style, the one which has won him the National Clay Court title, brought victory in seven of eight tournaments, and currently is carrying him toward the final round of the New York State Clay-Court championships.

Is Orthodox

A visit to the Seminole Club, where Parker, U. S. champion Don McNeill, Gene Mako and Co. now are engaged, discloses that the latest Parker forehand is, of all things, orthodox. He hits the ball, in other words, the way you would be taught to hit it if you were just taking up the game.

This is strictly in contrast to past years when Frankie used a shovel shot, a push shot and even one patterned on the way a baseball infielder makes his throw to first. The fact that it has taken him the better part of his career—in which he has crashed the first 10 nine times in the past 10 years—to get back to fundamentals Parker blames on over-experimentation.

Added 50 Per Cent

"It's like having two hats," Frankie explained. "One is so fancy you have to spend all your time holding it on. You get fed up with it and go back to an old garden hat which keeps off the sun and is all you need."

Parker figures the new forehand had added 50 per cent to his game—and few would doubt it after watching him polish off Victor Seixas, the National Interscholastic champion, yesterday. Where he used to "dink" he now hits with force and assurance, and since his backhand always was one of the best he can play far more aggressive tennis.

The doubters still are withholding judgment until Parker switches from clay to turf. As to that, he says:

"I've been playing on both for a long time. Why should the change suddenly bother me now?"

Higher and Higher —By Pap'

Cornelius WARMERDAM
HAS BOOSTED THE POLE VAULT MARK TO 15FT 5¾IN !!
THE NATIONAL A.A.U. CHAMPION HAS CLEARED 15 FEET EIGHT TIMES, THE ONLY MAN TO DO THE TRICK !!
THE SKY IS THE LIMIT
LIGHTER and HIGHER
HE STARTED CLEARING 15FT AFTER HE HAD REDUCED HIS WEIGHT TO POUNDS TO 165
WARMERDAM REFUSES TO SET A CEILING FOR THE POLE VAULT ··· HE EXPECTS TO SEE A 16-FOOT VAULT ANY DAY
PAP
"HIGHER AND HIGHER"···· by PAP'

AP Features

An exercise Cornelius (Dutch) Warmerdam recommends for pole-vaulters and all others interested: Pushing one's self away from the table!

Warmerdam holds the world's record for pole vaulting—15 feet, 5¾ inches, a mark he wouldn't possess today had he not whittled off 20 pounds.

A couple of years ago, Warmerdam's weight was up to the 185-pound mark. For all the excess baggage he carried, he was a top flight vaulter with a mark of 14 feet, 6 inches to his credit. At the time, Warmerdam was completing his undergraduate work at Stanford and he had the good fortune (or the misfortune) to be rooming with a chap who was an excellent cook. The food was so good that Warmerdam just couldn't say "no" when seconds were passed.

It was not until he was teaching in a California high school about a year ago that he dropped some of the extra poundage. The curious part of it all to Warmerdam is the fact that the loss of weight robbed him of none of his strength. If anything he seemed stronger, and the first thing he knew he was topping 15 feet.

He has been vaulting since he was a youngster in the sixth grade. Starting with a home-made jumping pit, Warmerdam and his classmates learned the rudiments of the sport in the evenings after school. He was clearing 12 feet by the time he was ready for high school. Working in a pit in his own back yard, he had developed to the point where he was clearing 13ft. 2in. when he entered Fresno State Teachers College. An injury to his ankle kept him off the 1936 Olympic team which went to Berlin.

The ground work for his amazing vaulting ability is laid in the gym where he works on parallel bars, side horses and other devices for strengthening his arms and shoulders. In practice he concentrates on form and never forces himself to great heights except in actual competition. It is his guess that it won't be long before someone boosts the mark to 16 feet.

Inability at Plate Robbed Golfer of Baseball Career

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

If Jimmy Thomson, the longest hitter today in golf, had not made golf his profession, he would like to have been a professional baseball player, he confessed earlier this month during the playing of the Massachusetts open championship at Oyster Harbors Club on the Cape.

The only trouble with his ambition toward the diamond is, he admitted with a wry smile—he can't hit!

"I used to play a little baseball in high school," he declared as he lounged on the clubhouse porch following dinner one evening, "but I couldn't drive a baseball down to third base. I had the power, I guess, but either my timing was off or I forgot to keep my eye on the ball."

Two On a Par

Being unable to play baseball, his favorite sport along with golf, is not too much of a handicap for Jimmy—just as long as he can play up and down the fairways of the Nation. "I have always ranked these two sports on a par, and I am happy to be able to play one of them."

Thomson, who plays out of Chicopee, Mass., and who has not been beaten in a driving contest in the past 18 months, actually powers a golf ball a country mile because he does what he failed to do in baseball. He has perfected his timing and he keeps his eye on the ball.

One of Jimmy's proudest moments came several years ago when he was a member of the Spalding exhibition foursome which travelled around the country. While they were stopping in Detroit they went out to Briggs Stadium one morning to watch the Tigers practice.

They rode out in a cab with Manager Mickey Cochrane, who asked the boys if they ever played baseball. Horton Smith and Thomson demurred, but Harry Cooper spoke right up. "Sure, I played a lot. In fact, I bet I can step up to the plate now and belt out a few hits."

Manager Mickey quickly looked at Smith and Thomson and gave them the wink. Poor Harry was in for a miserable morning, for when they went out to the field Cochrane called out Tommy Bridges, then one of the best pitchers in the American League to serve a few up.

A Long Bunt

Thomson got up to the plate in his street clothes, looked over a couple and then dribbled one out to the mound. "Of course, Tommy wasn't bearing down on me," he said, but you could see that Jimmy was proud of the achievement.

Then Cooper stepped up with a waggle of his bat and Bridges turned loose. "If Harry struck at one ball, he struck at 50," Jimmy grinned. "Always the persevering kind, he kept shouting, 'Just one more! Just one more!' and I believe he would still be swinging at empty air if Cochrane hadn't wanted Bridges to save his arm."

If Thomson could have gotten the same result with a baseball as he does with a golf ball, there might have been some new records written into the books. With only a slightly favoring wind, Jimmy once bounced the ball off the clubhouse steps 20 yards beyond the green on a 340-yard hole out West. With no wind at Oyster Harbors in the open, he unloosed a drive that stopped 30 yards short of the seventh green — and that hole measures 370 yards!

Game Suffers?

Because of his hitting, surprisingly enough, the rest of his game suffers. Billed as a long hitter, he concentrates more on his tee shots than he does on the other ones, and no one needs point out to him that a two-foot putt counts just as much as a 300-yard drive.

Right now Thomson would like a little rest from the links. He spends much of his time hopping from a sleeper to the fairways—he played in the national open in Texas in June, came here for the State open in July, and then hopped a sleeper for the national P. G. A. championship in Colorado last week. If he got that vacation, there is just one place he would head—to the nearest ball park.

By a Staff Photographer
Jimmy Thomson

Dot Leonard to Be Honored By B. S. A. for Achievements

New England has had numerous outstanding women swimmers in the past—girls like Albina Osipowich, Joan McSheehy, and Alice Bridges, all members of American Olympic teams—but none has been more worthy of honors than Dorothy Leonard, the 19-year-old Worcester star who will receive tribute Friday night at Canobie Lake Pool, Salem, N. H.

The Boston Swimming Association, which is holding its 10th annual meet at the N. H. pleasure spot, will honor Miss Leonard as one of the outstanding girl swimmers of the country. She won her honors in the senior national championships at Buffalo last year, where she accumulated the most points among the galaxy of stars in the meet. The Worcester naiad won the 220-yard freestyle crown for the second time in her career, was third in the 100, second in the 440, fourth in the 300-yard individual medley, and was also a member of the Worcester W. S. A. relay team that placed third.

Best Performance

That is the best performance any New England entry has ever made in the nationals. A sophomore at Massachusetts State College where she is majoring in Liberal Arts, Dorothy began swimming in Worcester only four years ago and her progress under Coach Carrington Noel has been remarkable.

Hard work has been the key to her success. She has put in many hours of training. Being a keen student of the sport she has been equally adept at any type of swimming.

Titles Galore

After what she did in the nationals last year, it is easy to understand why she holds most of the women's titles here in New England. She defends the N. E. 100-meter freestyle title Friday night at Canobie and will be favored to retain her crown. After the race B. S. A. officials will present her with a silver set.

Miss Leonard won the N. E. 220-yard freestyle and the individual medley titles a year ago, while she formerly held the sectional 220-yard breaststroke and 440-yard freestyle championships. She has annexed all the Massachusetts indoor crowns except the backstroke.

At present it is likely that she will continue to rule here in New England and again be a candidate for all-around honors in the national meet. She may have been deprived of the right to compete in the Olympic Games that were cancelled, but New England swimming fans are doing their best to make it up to her.

Colorado Open Taken by Smith With 189 Total

Evergreen, Colo., July 16 (AP)—Horton Smith of Pinehurst, N. C., won the Colorado open golf tournament's $500 first prize money yesterday by firing a 54-hole total of 189, 18 under par for Evergreen's sand-greened course.

Smith shot a 62 in his final round over the par-69 course, the first tee of which is 7,500 feet above sea level. His three-round score was 63-64-62—189.

John Geertsen of Denver and E. J. (Dutch) Harrison of Chicago had 190's and split second and third prize money, taking $300 each.

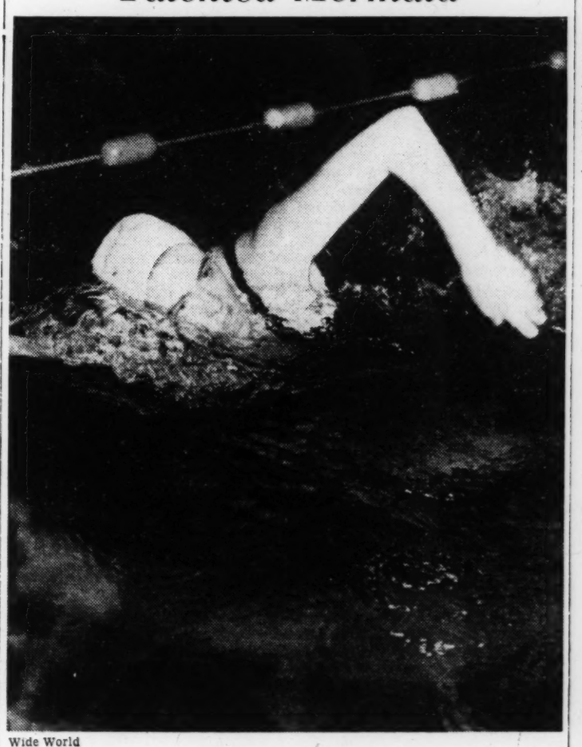
Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee, Mass., won the $250 fourth place money with 191.

Junior Sailors Vie at Southie

On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday of next week, South Boston Yacht Club will hold its junior championship series, the winner of which will be awarded the Joseph Morrissey Memorial Cup and be given the honor of representing the club in the South Shore junior championship next month.

In the series of 12 races to be contested in boats of the Snipe Class, Bob Ware will defend the title he won last year. His crew a year ago was Jerry Chaisson, but Chaisson will not be with him having moved out of the junior class this year. Ware has not yet picked his replacement.

Talented Mermaid



Wide World
Dorothy Leonard

Outstanding girl swimmer of New England at present, this Worcester miss will be honored by the Boston Swimming Association at its 10th annual meet at Canobie Lake Pool, Salem, N. H., on Friday evening. At the meet Miss Leonard will defend her sectional 100-meter freestyle championship.

Novikoff Only Absentee From All-Star Game

MINNEAPOLIS, July 16 (AP)—The brass band will be there and so will major league scouts, Judge Landis, President Harridge of the American League, baseball celebrities generally and a capacity crowd.

In fact, everybody will be at the American Association All Star game here tonight except the biggest current turnstile star of them all—yessir, Lou Novikoff, himself.

It wasn't a high hard one that got Lou. It was just a little technicality.

League rules requires players to be in there swinging by June 25 to qualify for the eligible list from which baseball writers pick the squad to meet the team leading the loop on July fourth, which was Minneapolis this year.

Lou came in swinging about June 25 and has been swinging aplenty since to bat .461 by the latest official figures and lead all the regular players in the circuit.

So the scouts will miss seeing what it is that Manager Charley Grimm of Milwaukee has done to revive Lou from the slump that cost him a job with the Chicago Cubs.

Skeet Shooters Have Big Month Of August Ahead

August will be a big month for the nation's trap and skeet shooters. The skeet shooters will go to Indianapolis, Aug. 6-10, for the Seventh Annual National Skeet championship held this year at the Capitol City Gun Club. Dick Shaughnessy, defending champ, may have to repeat his exceptional 1940 score of 249x250 to win this year.

The Grand American is to trap shooting what the World Series is to baseball. This year's shoot, the 42nd Annual Grand American, will again be held at Vandalia, Ohio, and more than 1,000 shooters will break those flying "Blue Rocks" over 26 traps. The preliminary days are Aug. 15-17, while the big shoot goes on Aug. 18-22.

Seven days of intensive shooting lead up to the Grand American Handicap, the top title in trap-shooting. A substantial purse, a trophy, plus a place in trapshooting's hall of fame goes to the winner. No one has ever repeated—but Ernest Wolfe of Charleston, West Virginia, 1940 title-holder will be back to try.

Baseball Games

Today

National League
Pittsburgh at Boston (2).
St. Louis at Brooklyn (night).
Cincinnati at New York.
Chicago at Philadelphia (night).

American League
Boston at Chicago.
New York at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Detroit.

Tomorrow

National League
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Chicago at Philadelphia.
Cincinnati at New York (night).

American League
Boston at Chicago (night).
Philadelphia at St. Louis (night).
Washington at Detroit.
New York at Cleveland (night).

Center Signed

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Coach Earle Neale of the Philadelphia Eagles has signed Odell (Butch) Herman, an outstanding center in the Southwest Conference, who will report to the training base at Two Rivers, Wis., July 26.

Sports Around the Hub

Walter Brown Moves Up

Walter A. Brown, who spent his early youth haying in Hopkinton and his young manhood traipsing to Europe with athletic teams, today has reached a pinnacle in his profession which he never dreamed he might attain. President Brown is his title now—President of the Boston Garden-Arena Corporation.

Formerly General Manager of the Arena and Garden since the passing of his father, George V. Brown, Sr., Walter was elected to the highest office in the corporation yesterday to succeed Raymond W. Lapham, who resigned because of the pressure of business.

It would be wrong here to say that Walter by his promotion has eclipsed his father. Walter himself would be the last to make such a claim. George V. Brown held the reins of the Arena for more than two decades and those of the Garden ever since it was built in the late 1920's. From him Walter learned the business, and he learned it thoroughly. Yet the elder Brown was never President of the corporation, chiefly because the able Henry G. Lapham, father of Ray, was in that chair.

Good Work

In one sense the resignation of Raymond breaks up the famous Lapham-Brown combination which was known all over the country, but in another sense it will still be the same, for the younger Lapham remains as a director of the corporation and as a member of its Executive Committee.

Brown's promotion is proof enough of the good work he has done in the four years he has been manager of the two sports edifices. He still remains as manager in addition to his duties as President. Through the introduction of many novel events, ice skating extravaganzas and the Boston Olympics—and through the popularization of such events as the rodeo, Walter has greatly increased the profits of the Garden. He is also President of the Boston Athletic Association.

Other Officers

The other officers of the corporation were all reelected for the ensuing year, namely: Charles G. Keene, Secretary; Arthur C. Wise, Treasurer; Edward J. Powers, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer; and Leslie J. Stout, Director of Public Relations. The office of Vice-President, relinquished by Brown, will remain vacant.

The Executive Committee remains the same: Raymond W. Lapham, Walter A. Brown, Lawrence F. Whittemore, Charles G. Keene, Joseph F. Conway, William F. Garcelon, and Arthur C. Wise. The Board of Directors: William J. Bingham, Alexander H. Bright, Walter A. Brown, Joseph F. Conway, Frederic C. Dumaine, Sheldon H. Fairbanks, Edward S. French, William F. Garcelon, Huntington R. Hardwick, Charles G. Keene, Raymond W. Lapham, Charles A. Malley, E. Ray Speare, Bayard Tuckerman, Jr., Robert S. Weeks, Lawrence F. Whittemore, and Arthur C. Wise.

* * *

Mrs. Arnold Blackwell of Brockton, who has spent the past two weeks following her husband around the golf course—first in the State open at Oyster Harbors, and then in the State amateur at Longmeadow—is having her chance at playing the game this week. Monday she qualified for the Cape Cod Women's championship being played at Oyster Harbors Club, and yesterday she ousted the medalist, Cynthia Richardson of Highland at the 19th hole. Two years ago the Blackwells were the State club mixed pairs champions. Mrs. John Grew of Dedham, defending champion, had to go to the 19th hole to get by Mrs. F. C. Reed of Hyannisport, and Priscilla Janney of Woods Hole went to the first extra hole to defeat Mrs. Edward C. Stone of the home club. Other winners were Mrs. George Adelman, Peggy Jackson, Margaret Curtis, Carolyn Crossett, and Nora O'Leary.

* * *

Eastern Yacht Club leads Boston Yacht Club by one quarter of a point, 22½ to 22¼, in the standing to date in the races for the Curtis Cup, emblematic of the North Shore junior championship. These two clubs are out in front, with Eastern Point third with 16 points. The Boston Club would have been in the van this morning but for a protest by Capt. Frank Scully of Pleon Yacht Club which was upheld by the judges, disqualifying Capt. Bob Cunningham and his Boston crew. The series is now more than half over.

* * *

Allotments for the New England amateur golf championship, to be played July 30-Aug. 2 at New Haven Country Club: Connecticut 35, Massachusetts 30, Rhode Island 10, Maine 10, New Hampshire 10, and Vermont five. According to an announcement from Raynor M. Gardiner, Secretary of the New England Golf Association, entries for the event will close July 23.

BRAVES FIELD
Tomorrow at 3:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PITTSBURGH
Seats at Filene's Men's Store HUB. 2195

Local Box Scores

Red Sox

BOSTON	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
L Newsome ss	4	2	1	1	1	4	1
Finney rf	5	3	3	6	3	0	0
Spence lf	2	0	1	1	1	0	0
Cronin 3b	3	1	1	3	0	1	0
Foxx 1b	2	0	0	0	9	0	0
Doerr 2b	5	0	1	1	2	5	0
Di Maggio cf	5	0	1	2	2	0	0
Pytlak c	4	0	2	2	9	0	0
Dobson p	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	33	6	10	16	27	10	1
CLEVELAND							
Boudreau ss	2	1	0	0	1	5	0
Keltner 3b	3	0	0	0	2	6	0
Weatherly cf	4	1	2	2	3	0	0
Heath rf	4	0	0	0	1	0	0
Campbell lf	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
Grimes 1b	2	0	0	0	7	0	0
Trosky 1b	2	0	1	2	3	0	0
Mack 2b	1	0	0	0	4	1	0
*Walker	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peters 2b	1	0	0	0	2	0	1
Desautels c	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Rosenthal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemsley c	1	0	0	0	1	0	0
Harder p	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Brown p	2	0	0	0	0	3	0
‡Bell	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	30	2	4	5	27	16	2

*Batted for Mack in sixth inning; †batted for Desautels in sixth inning; ‡batted for Brown in ninth inning.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	6
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2

Runs batted in, Cronin 2, Foxx, Finney 2, Doerr, Trosky. Two-base hits, Di Maggio, Trosky. Three-base hit, Cronin. Home run, Finney. Stolen base, Weatherly. Sacrifices, Dobson, Spence. Double plays, Doerr, L. Newsome and Foxx; Keltner and Grimes; Mack and Grimes; Brown, Boudreau and Peters. Left on bases, Boston 11, Cleveland 7. Bases on balls, by Dobson 6, by Harder 5, by Brown 3. Struck out, by Dobson 9, Hits, off Harder 4 in 4 1-3 innings; off Brown 6 in 4 2-3 innings. Hit by pitcher, by Harder (Spence). Losing pitcher, Harder. Time, 2:35. Attendance (estimated), 13,000 (including 5,000 children). Umpires Rommel, Geisel and Basil.

Braves

CINCINNATI	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Werber, 3b	5	1	1	1	0	1	0
L Waner, rf	5	0	1	1	1	0	0
Frey, 2b	5	1	1	1	2	3	0
F McCor'k, 1b	4	0	0	0	9	0	0
Craft, cf	4	1	2	2	2	0	0
M McCor'k, lf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Joost, ss	3	0	1	2	0	3	0
R West, c	3	0	0	0	12	0	0
Vander Meer, p	4	0	1	1	0	2	1
Totals	37	3	8	9	27	9	1
BOSTON							
Hassett 1b	4	0	1	1	11	0	0
Cooney cf	3	0	0	0	2	0	0
Sisti 3b	3	0	0	0	2	4	2
Miller ss	4	0	1	1	2	0	0
M. West lf	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
P. Waner rf	4	0	1	1	1	0	0
Rowell 2b	4	0	1	3	1	1	0
Berres c	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Javery p	2	0	0	0	0	6	0
*Montgomery	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hutchings p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
†Ross	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	31	0	4	6	27	12	2

*Batted for Javery in eighth. †Batted for M. West in ninth.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Errors, Vander Meer, Joost, Sisti 2. Runs batted in, F. McCormick 2, Joost. Two-base hit, Joost. Three-base hit, Rowell. Stolen base, Sisti, Rowell. Double plays, Vander Meer, Frey and F. McCormick; Javery, Berres and Hassett. Left on base, Cincinnati 9, Boston 7. Base on balls, by Vander Meer 3, by Javery. Struck out, by Vander Meer 11, by Javery 2. Hits, off Javery, 7 in 8 innings; off Hutchings, 1 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Javery (R. West). Wild pitch, Javery. Losing pitcher, Javery. Time, 2h. 8m. Umpires, Pinelli, Ballanfant and Barlick. Attendance (actual), 2,012.

Mrs. Jones Wins

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 16 (AP)—Mrs. H. B. Jones of Montpelier, the defending champion in the Vermont women's golf tourney, overwhelmed Mrs. Robert Whyte of Bennington 7 and 5 yesterday in her first round match.

In the other championship flight's outstanding matches, Mae Murray of Rutland, the 16-year-old medalist, defeated Mrs. R. E. McSweeney of Brattleboro, one up, an Mrs. E. H. McFarland of Rockingham, eliminated Helen Childs of Brattleboro 5 and 3.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Reiser, Brooklyn, .347; Mize, St. Louis, .336.

Runs—Moore, St. Louis, 67; Reiser, Brooklyn, 63.

Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 61; Camilli, Brooklyn, 59.

Hits—Slaughter, St. Louis, 104; Moore, St. Louis, 103.

Doubles—Dallessandro, Chicago, 25; Reiser, Brooklyn, 23.

Triples—Slaughter, St. Louis, 8; Rucker, New York, Moore, Boston, and Elliott, Pittsburgh, 6.

Home runs—Ott, New York, 18; Camilli, Brooklyn, 16.

Stolen bases—Frey, Cincinnati, 11; Handley, Pittsburgh, and Hopp, St. Louis, 9.

Pitching — Riddle, Cincinnati, 10-0; Wyatt, Brooklyn, 13-5.

American League

Batting—Williams, Boston, .397; Travis, Washington, .375.

Runs—J. Di Maggio, New York, 77; D. Di Maggio, Boston, 76.

Runs batted in—J. Di Maggio, New York, 76; Keller, New York, 73.

Hits—J. Di Maggio, New York, 121; Travis, Washington, 115.

Doubles—D. Di Maggio, Boston, and Boudreau, Cleveland, 27.

Triples—Keltner, Cleveland, 10; Travis, Washington, 9.

Home runs—J. Di Maggio, New York, 20; Keller, New York, 19.

Stolen bases—Kuhel, Chicago, 12; Case, Washington, 11.

Pitching — Feller, Cleveland, 18-4; Ruffing, New York, 10-3.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cooney	244	26	77	0	13	.316
Hassett	147	17	41	0	9	.279
Rowell	292	31	80	4	26	.274
Sisti	240	29	64	1	23	.267
Moore	230	25	61	4	23	.265
West	242	34	57	8	38	.236
Waner	117	10	27	0	9	.231
Miller	282	27	65	4	32	.230
Masi	96	7	20	0	5	.208
Berres	132	9	24	0	9	.182
Montgomery	11	0	1	0	0	.091
Ross	46	1	4	0	2	.087
Gremp	22	0	1	0	2	.045

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Williams	242	74	96	16	60	.397
Cronin	275	52	95	6	53	.345
Foxx	239	60	77	14	64	.297
Di Maggio	328	76	96	4	25	.293
Peacock	131	12	38	0	16	.290
Tabor	271	32	81	9	60	.288
Finney	299	55	83	3	30	.278
Doerr	228	31	60	9	52	.263
Pytlak	188	17	46	1	22	.245
Fox	78	8	19	0	8	.244
Newsome	108	10	25	1	11	.231
Spence	123	12	27	2	17	.219
Carey	10	3	1	0	2	.100

Native Northwesterner Surprises Field by Winning Pacific Northwest Net Title

More Victories Loom Ahead As Tennis Talent Improves

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—Tennis time in the Pacific Northwest is off to an auspicious start. With the five-week tournament season now under way, a Northwest meet has actually been won by a native Northwesterner, and more victories loom in the near future.

It has been the custom for visiting California netsters to start with the Oregon State tennis tournament, and win all the major titles at the Pacific Northwest, Washington State, Western Canadian, and British Columbia tourneys that follow.

The usual California contingent invaded Portland for the Oregon State tourney, headed by Nick Carter of San Francisco and Ron English of Oakland. On the second day of the meet, top-seeded Carter took the courts for a match against "some kid named Brink."

Junior Champion

Some kid Brink turned out to be Seattle's 16-year-old junior champion, Jim Brink, and Carter presently found himself on the sidelines, losing a three-set match to this unseeded youngster.

Next California upset occurred when defending champion Jack Curley of Sacramento bowed to Tom Kelly of Portland in a quarter-final match, leaving only one Californian and three Oregonians in the semifinals. Kelly, Sammy Lee and Emery Neale accompanied Californian English into the round-of-four.

Neale, a member of the Stanford University tennis team, and English, vice-principal of a school near Fresno, reached the final round, where Neale won, 5—7, 6—2, 6—4, 7—5.

Errs Frequently

The new Oregon State champion, Neale, is a tall youngster recently graduated from the junior ranks. He has sound strokes, good endurance and is lacking only in the ability to maintain concentration during a match. He makes many brilliant shots, but errs frequently on easy chances by failing to concentrate.

Although Neale and Len Clark of the University of Oregon combined to win the men's doubles title from Californians Larry Hall and English, the Golden Staters managed to salvage the women's crown, won by Daphne Bucknell of Oakland.

Immediately after the Oregon tournament played on the clay courts of the Irvington tennis club, the tennis group moved to Tacoma for the Pacific Northwest tourney at the Tacoma tennis club. Dick Bennett of Tacoma, a former Californian, was favored to win this meet.

Prusoff Entered

High light of the Northwest circuit will be the 51st Washington State tournament at the Seattle tennis club, July 21-27. Five former champions have already entered, including the Nation's eighth-ranking player, Henry Prusoff of Seattle.

The other champions who will be trying to upset Prusoff are defending men's title-holder Bennett, John Murio and Harold Wagner of San Francisco, and Mel Dranga of Seattle.

Wagner won the crown in 1939, but was upset in an early round last year by Portland's Neale, then just beginning to show promise. This year, however, Wagner has been playing the best tennis of his career. He was the top player in the Northern California junior college circuit.

Practice In Earnest

Prusoff, who will not go East to play the grass court tournaments this year, has been practicing in earnest to win the Washington meet. He has won only one Washington State tournament, in 1932, while Bennett has won three out of the last four.

After the Washington championships, play shifts to Canada where the Western Canadian tourney will be staged on grass courts at Vancouver, followed by the British Columbia meet at Victoria, B. C.

Some of the Californians playing in the Northwest tournaments include Ray Berns, Betty Thompson, Jack Joost, Harry Roach, Morris Sokolov, Rudy Kuhn, Ted Myers and Henry Pfister of San Francisco; Bob and Jay Rutledge, Piedmont; Daphne Bucknell and Mrs. Doris Koenig, Oakland; Elizabeth Kickhofel, Mill Valley; Dorothy Head, Alameda; Joan Brooke and Mary McGrill, Santa Monica; Bob Fleming, Stockton; and Tom Van Vleet, Santa Barbara.

And of course there's Mrs. Golda Myer Gross, the flaxen-haired matron who has been playing the circuit since 1925. Mrs. Gross acts as chaperone to the young Californians, but is also a strong tennis player. In 1934 she won the Washington State women's singles championship, and every year wins more trophies in mixed and women's doubles. Mrs. Gross, who lives in Berkeley, is one of the leading developers of junior Wightman Cup talent in the nation.

* * *

University of Washington football players, who will be making headlines in a few months, are busy at other things this summer. They are in the thick of the Northwest defense work. No less than 10 of the gridders are working at the Todd drydocks in Seattle, helping build new ships. Ernie Steele, Wayne Sterling, Walt Harrison, Bob Vaughan, Bill Nelson, Glen Conley, Dick Greenwood, Gene Walters, Wes Hudson and Glen Clark are the defense-working gridders.

Seven other Husky football players are working in Alaska, Jack Stackpool, Thron Riggs, John Zeger and Johnny Norton are putting in labor in a gold mine at Wassila, while Bob Barrett, Jerry Connelly and Carl Falk are working in fish canneries.

* * *

Albert (Scotty) Campbell, former Walker Cup star, holds his third successive Washington State amateur golf championship after an unusual reversal of form. Playing at the Walla Walla Country Club, Campbell was far down the list in qualifying play, scoring an eight-over-par round of 80.

Campbell improved as match play started, and won every match, concluding with a 4-and-3 verdict over Bill Korns of Salt Lake City in the finals. In this match, the Seattle golfer was three under par for the day, quite different from his qualifying play.

B. C.

Dutch Meyer Takes Place Of Gehringer

DETROIT, July 16 (AP) — A broad-shouldered, square-jawed Texan who once held a football spotlight has moved front and center on Detroit's baseball stage as successor to the peerless Charley Gehringer.

Lambert (Dutch) Meyer, an acrobatic catcher for slingin' Sammy Baugh at Texas Christian University, made his debut at second base yesterday while Gehringer, mechanical man infielder who dates from the Ty Cobb era, watched from the Detroit bench.

Two-Base Hit

All eyes were on the smiling Texan as he took the field against the Philadelphia Athletics, for Manager Del Baker quite frankly has started with him the rebuilding of Detroit's 1940 pennant winner. In his first trip to the plate Meyer doubled Luman Harris' first pitch to left field, scoring Detroit's first run in a 3-and-2 victory. He went hitless three times thereafter.

In the field, Meyer handled six relatively easy chances without a bobble, looking particularly good as pivot in a double play. There had been some concern that Meyer's pivoting would be short of major league standards, but Baker said he was quite impressed by what he saw the first day.

Meyer was a three-sport man at Texas Christian, where his uncle, Leo R. (Dutch) Meyer, is head football coach. The Tiger rookie achieved his greatest success as an end in the Cotton Bowl game of Jan. 1, 1937, when he caught two touchdown passes from Baugh, booted one extra point and a field goal and left the field with the entire 16-point total scored in the victory over Marquette.

Chose Baseball

But when it came time to map his athletic future, Meyer chose baseball and reported to the Chicago Cubs in 1937. The Cubs tried to convert him into an outfielder with little apparent success and eventually cut him adrift. Meyer dropped out of baseball for a year in favor of the oil business at Fort Worth before giving it another try with Knoxville in 1939.

Meyer was with the Tigers briefly last season as Gehringer's stand-in, and this year was sent to Buffalo of the International League for seasoning. He was batting just above .300 when the Tigers recalled him.

This time Meyer is no substitute.

Veteran Greets Rookie Successor

Wide World

Charley Gehringer Ends Career as Regular

The veteran second baseman who is in his 18th season with the Detroit Tigers (right) turns over his regular post to Lambert (Dutch) Meyer, former Texas Christian gridiron star. Gehringer was selected most valuable player in the American League in 1937.

Texas Longhorn Football Losses Will Even Up Race

Southwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, July 16—Coach Dana X. Bible's University of Texas Longhorns, which on paper loom among the nation's greats, already have lost four gridmen upon whom Coach Bible was counting to carry the Longhorns to their first football title in 11 years and possibly send the team into one of the bowl games.

But the thing that is causing Coach Bible's forehead to wrinkle is that 20 of his other gridmen, including his two sparkplugs, Pete Layden and Jack Crain, are on the draft registration list and may be called to the service before the last of September rolls around.

The four players who have been lost to the 1941 team are Co-Captain J. W. Goodwin and David Thayer, lettermen at center, together with Jesse Hawthorne, an experienced wingman, who have joined the air corps, and Charles Jungmichel, who as a sophomore tackle this fall was expected to make the first-string. Jungmichel enlisted in the army.

No Centers

These losses leave Bible without an experienced center. At the end of last season he contemplated that if he lost both Goodwin and Thayer he could shift Jungmichel to the center post. With all three gone, he now has to switch his plans, and it is probable that he will place Stanley Mauldin, letterman tackle, in the pivot post. Mauldin played that position in high school.

These four losses would be a stinging blow to most any team with mediocre material, but Coach Bible's hopes are not dimmed greatly by the blow. The Longhorns have 28 lettermen and reserve lettermen returning this fall, and even if the Army should call half of the Texas football registrants, the Longhorns will still be the favorites to capture the crown.

Equalize Race

If anything, any losses the Longhorns suffer will equalize the football pennant race over which the Longhorns at this stage loom as the dominating team.

Most of the other six teams face the prospect of losing a number of men to Uncle Sam, but their losses will not be great. This is due mainly to the fact that most of the schools have little to lose, when their comparative strength is compared with the Texas squad.

* * *

If Track Coach Emmett Brunson of Rice is seen smiling these days it is because he believes he has another world's champion in the making.

His prospect is Bill (Wild William) Cummins of El Paso, a 20-year-old, six-foot, one-man track team. Cummins finished his freshman year in the spring and is scheduled to gather more than his share of points in Southwest Conference competition next year.

What convinced Brunson of his prospect's ability was the fine showing the youth made several weeks ago in Philadelphia at the national junior and senior A. A. U. meets. Cummins captured the 110-meter and 200-meter hurdle events, and ran fourth in the shorter distance at the senior meet when he competed against such topnotchers as Fred Wolcott, Bob Wright and others.

Brunson says that Cummins' record as a freshman shows that the youth is a better track man than Freddie Wolcott, another of Brunson's pupils who graduated last year, was when he was a freshman at Rice.

Besides the hurdle events, Cummins is a high-jumper, broad jumper, pole vaulter and sprinter.

* * *

The Southwest Conference baseball league placed more than its share of graduates into the big leagues this summer.

Udell Moore and Melvin Deutsch, who pitched the University of Texas to the 1941 pennant, have joined minor league clubs, Moore, the Borger (Texas) nine and Deutsch the Greensboro team. Lem (Lefty) Bumpers, Texas A. & M. star hurler, is playing with Beaumont in the Texas League. Don Kennedy, Rice pitcher, and Jimmy Witt, Baylor's star outfielder, are with Fort Smith (Ark.). Bill Telschow, another Rice pitcher, is with Texarkana, and Frank Carswell, Rice thirdsacker, is playing at Jamestown.

Connie Mack To Lead All-Stars At Trenton, N. J.

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — Connie Mack of the Athletics has accepted an invitation to manage an all-star major league team that will play a minor league all-star club at Trenton, N. J., on Sunday, October 5. Proceeds of the game will be donated to charity.

Hans Lobert, coach of the Phillies, and Billy Jurges, of the New York Giants, will assist Mack.

The minor league all-stars will be selected from teams in the International, Eastern, Interstate and Three-Eye Leagues. Frank Spair, business manager of the Trenton Interstate club, is in charge of arrangements.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Brooklyn	56	26	.683	
St. Louis	52	30	.634	4
New York	42	35	.545	11½
Cincinnati	43	38	.531	12½
Pittsburgh	37	37	.500	15
Chicago	36	47	.434	20½
Boston	31	46	.403	22½
Philadelphia	21	59	.263	34½

Results July 15

Cincinnati 3, Boston 0.
Pittsburgh 5, New York 1.
Brooklyn 7, Chicago 0.
Brooklyn 8, Chicago 4.
St. Louis 3, Philadelphia 2 (16 innings).

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Those Yankees Again

"I see the Yankees are kicking up again in the American League," said Bill McKechnie. "Some of the boys tell me they might walk right away from Cleveland and the pack in the stretch, they're that good. It was a good club in 1940, but had one of those years when everything it tried went wrong."

"You mean like we're having now," put in Ernie Lombardi.

"That's right," added the Cincinnati manager, with a nod.

Even the National League is talking about Yankee power. That is, everybody in the circuit except the Dodgers and Cardinals, who may have to face it in the next World Series.

Race Is Over

Except for Bob Feller's pitching and Ted Williams' ankle, Yankee dominance once again is the big story in the American League. Off the record, ball players no longer wonder if the New York club can stay ahead of the Indians. They wonder if the Yanks have the stuff to win by as much as 14 or 15 games. The point is, 99 per cent of the athletes think that the race, so far as the pennant is concerned, is all over. Only the margin of victory remains in doubt.

When bigger and better streaks are made, the Yankees will make them. Every year they come up with two or three new ones. Before Johnny Rigney stepped in and called a halt on Monday, they had won 14 straight, a new record for Manager Joe McCarthy's regime in the stadium. Also, they came within two of the all-time Yankee high, held by the Miller Huggins club of 1926. In the comparatively short stretch of 32 contests, McCarthy picked up nine full games on the Indians, which must be a record in its own right.

Homer Record

Then there is the record string of Joe Di Maggio, which has now reached 55 games. Even little Phil Rizzuto ran up a hitting streak of 16 engagements before stopped by the White Sox. Red Ruffing, as this was written, had not been beaten for two months. Thanks to a wholesale improvement in the batting order, the club went from last to second place in the team offensive race.

Now close to the 100 level in home runs, this present Yankee outfit is aiming at the all-time team four-bagger standard, established by the McCarthymen in 1936 at 182. It's an uphill fight, but they may make it. This '41 gang produced 40 home runs over a stretch of 25 straight games. No standard made with a bat seems beyond their grasp.

Double Plays

However, the Yankees are more than a clouting club. They excel on the defense, as well. In the Sunday double-header with the White Sox, the New Yorkers passed the 100 mark in double plays, sending the boys in the press box back to the record book. It was thereupon discovered that McCarthy is a threat to the all-time American League twin-out record, held at 187 by the Cleveland Indians of 1928, and to the big league standard of 194, made by the Cincinnati Reds of the same year and equaled by the Reds again in '31.

Still fresh in the memories of the fans are Lou Gehrig's brilliant string of 2,130 consecutive championship games and Babe Ruth's 60 homers. From Aug. 2, 1931, to Aug. 3, 1933, the Yanks went through 308 innings without being shut out in a contest. In '32 New York pitchers delivered six shutouts in a row. Back in '27 the club captured 21 straight from the Browns and finished the season with 110 victories and 44 losses for a .714 percentage, the league's high. And so on, down through the book.

Did You Know?

A big league club buys two grey (road) and two white (home) uniforms for each player, but the player must buy his own bats, gloves and shoes.

Jimmy Clark Is Favored At Spokane

SPOKANE, Wash., July 16 (AP)—Hotter than the weather—and it was 97 here yesterday—handsome young Jimmy Clark of Long Beach, Calif., was a favorite today as match play opened in the 20th annual national public links championship.

Clark stroked his way into United States Golf Association's amateur record books with a medal qualifying score of 135 yesterday. To his Indian Canyon course record 64 of Monday, he added a par 71.

Today Clark was to tee off against drawling Charlie Barnes of Atlanta, Ga., in a morning match. In the afternoon the winner was to meet the victor in the match between Lawrence Robertson of St. Paul, Minn., and Leslie Leal of Bellingham, Wash.

From his two rounds the 20-year-old youth claimed two records. His seven-under-par 64 on the hilly course established a new first-round record for U. S. G. A. amateur competition.

His 71 yesterday, after an amazing first nine scramble, completed the lowest total ever set for 36 holes of qualifying in national amateur play.

The old qualifying record was 138, made last year in this self-same butcher-baker-candlestick-maker tournament. Ed Furgol of Detroit and Worth Stimits of Colorado Springs shared the old mark in a tie for medalist laurels at Detroit.

Thirty-two matches were scheduled this morning, with the 32 winners meeting in the 16 second-round matches this afternoon. Tomorrow the field will be reduced to four men, who will play 36-hole semifinals Friday. The winners will play the 36-hole finisher Saturday.

For those who failed to qualify, a consolation round was under way at Downriver, another of Spokane's fine municipal courses.

A score of 151 qualified and 17 golfers with that score held a play-off for 13 available spots.

Bob Clark of St. Paul, the defending champion, qualified with a 148. Today he played "Pine Tree" Alphonso Atkins of Ashland, Ky.

One prominent casualty was Al Leach of Cleveland, 1938 champion, who failed to qualify for the third successive time since he won the crown. Three other ex-champions, Charley Ferrera, winner in 1931 and 1933, Dave Mitchell of Atlanta, Ga., and Andrew Szwedko of Pittsburgh got in handily.

Detroit's three-man team won the Harding Trophy with a 36-hole total of 435.

Arthur Pomy, team captain, led his mates with a two-round total of 142. James Johnson posted 146 and Ed Furgol carded 147.

Long Beach, Calif., paced by Medalist Clark, was second with a total of 439.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	54	27	.667	
Cleveland	50	33	.602	5
Boston	43	37	.538	10½
Chicago	41	40	.506	13
Detroit	42	43	.494	14
Philadelphia	36	43	.456	17
Washington	29	50	.367	24
St. Louis	28	50	.359	24½

Results July 15

Boston 6, Cleveland 2.
New York 5, Chicago 4.
Detroit 3, Philadelphia 2.
Only games scheduled.

Midget Car Racing Safer And Surer Money Producer

DALLAS, Texas (The Special News Service)—You won't find the name of Tex West inscribed on the rolls of the Indianapolis speedway but where hurtling automobiles grind the dust they know this survivor of more than 260 crashes.

For 21 years he has taken spills with the Nation's wandering race drivers and today he's ready to tell you the crowd appeal has flown to the midget-sized cars.

Grudgingly he turned to midget racing four years ago when most folks considered this just a fad that would pass on like the yo-yo and knock-knock and he's glad he did. "The midgets are going to take over in racing. There are plenty of reasons, but the main ones are that it has the color, is less expensive and the fans can see all the show."

Oldest Race Rriver

West is Texas' oldest race driver in point of service. He has piloted cars from border to border and in Mexico and he says he's staying with it not only because of the money he makes—he averages about $3.000 for five to seven months of racing a year and earns good money as a mechanic in off-season—but because he likes it.

Once he was to have driven on the Indianapolis Speedway—the World Series for racers—but he had a squabble with the officials, so that was that. He's driven against the greatest of them all but he says he's probably learned more about racing from the midgets.

"Moreover, you can average more money," he averred. "Driving big cars you race but once a week. With the midgets it's several times and if you fail to win in one meet, you have a chance to make it up before the week's out."

And besides—this will get a laugh from those who know him for his reckless haste behind the wheel—it's safer.

West quit high school at 17 to begin bouncing cars against the rail. "But I got quite an education ripping around over the country," he grinned. "You know how travel broadens a fellow."

Typical Example

Here's a typical example of how he makes and takes advantage of opportunities: It happened recently at the Dallas track. West was in a helmet dash with another star driver. They were coming into the last turn. Tex had edged his car up against the tail of the other midget and was hidden from the driver's view. The lead driver looked back, didn't see West, so he swung wide around the turn, the better to make it. When he did West hugged the rail and roared in with the victory.

The main thing that irks him is the attitude of some of his "products." West has trained more than 50 youngsters to drive.

"One of them will come out with a new high-priced car he's driving for somebody else and give my home-made job a beating, then go around bragging about what a good driver he's turned out to be," West said wryly.

But—and he didn't add this—they seldom beat him twice. There are too many things a fellow can pick up during more than 3,000 dashes toward that checkered flag.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Curt Davis and Luke Hamlin, Dodgers—Combined four-hit and six-hit pitching performances to sweep doubleheader from Cubs.

Max Butcher, Pirates—Checked Giants with seven-hit hurling.

Buddy Rosar, Yankees—Tripled with bases loaded to beat White Sox.

Johnny Vander Meer, Reds—Shut out Braves on four hits.

Joe Dobson, Red Sox—Whipped Indians with four-hit pitching.

Barney McCosky, Tigers — Homered in seventh for margin of victory over Athletics.

Howard Krist, Cardinals—Came to mound in 11th inning with bases loaded and none out and pitched St. Louis to victory in 16th against Phillies.

World's Records Lowered in N. Y. Swimming Meet

SWAN LAKE, N. Y., July 16 (AP) Helene Rains and Gloria Callen of New York took turns breaking listed world records in the eighth annual A. A. U. swimming meet in the 20-yard Presidential Pool here yesterday.

Miss Rains won the 220-yard breaststroke in 3:11.3 to better the listed mark of 3:14.8, and her winning time of 4:26.8 in the 300-yard breaststroke shattered the listed record of 4:34.2.

Miss Callen, the national 100-meter backstroke queen, won the 100-yard backstroke event in 1:09.2 to clip the listed time of 1:09.9.

Spring to Coach River Vale Team

NEW YORK (AP)—With the signing of Jesse Spring to handle the River Vale, N. J., Skeeters, the Eastern Amateur Hockey League boasts the distinction of having the last two winning Allan Cup pilots on its coaching personnel for the 1941-42 campaign.

Spring coached the Kirkland Lake (Ont.) Blue Devils to amateur hockey's greatest prize in 1939-40, while the New York Rovers' new mentor, Freddie Metcalfe, led the Regina (Sask.) Rangers to the big trophy last season.

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

Results July 15

International League

Jersey City 5, Syracuse 3.
Newark 17, Baltimore 8.
Buffalo 5, Toronto 4.
Montreal 6, Rochester 1.

American Association

No games scheduled.

Pacific Coast League

Los Angeles 3, San Francisco 0.
Oakland 5, Hollywood 4.
San Diego 8, Portland 5.
Sacramento 8, Seattle 2.

Texas League

Beaumont 3, Oklahoma City 2 (10 in'gs).
Tulsa 12, Shreveport 11.
Dallas 2-5, Houston 0-1 (2nd 7 in'gs).
Fort Worth 3-1, San Antonio 2-4 (2nd, 7 innings).

Southern Association

Atlanta 6, New Orleans 1.
Birmingham 5, Chattanooga 1.
Knoxville-Memphis, rain.
Nashville-Little Rock (2), rain.

Eastern League

Binghamton 4-3, Williamsport 1-5.
Elmira 2, Albany 1 (10 innings).
Hartford 5, Scranton 5 (tie, called end 13th, curfew law).
Springfield 8, Wilkes Barre 2.

Mel Hein Signs

NEW YORK (AP)—Mel Hein, pro football's veteran center, has signed for his 11th season with the New York Giants.

Hein, who has been all-league center for eight years will have a couple of battles this coming autumn, the Giants having signed both Chet Gladhuk, Boston College's 246-pound All-America Pivot of last year, and Lou de Filippo, Fordham's great captain and center.

Crucial Points Reached In Major Pennant Races

By the Associated Press

Both major leagues have reached a crisis in their pennant races at the same time, by some coincidence, and the eventual World Series rivals may be tabbed before the week end. In the next three days the rampaging New York Yankees might settle their American League argument in three games with the second-place Cleveland Indians and the Brooklyn Dodgers will clash twice with the St. Louis Cardinals for mastery of the National League.

The Dodgers swept two games from the Chicago Cubs yesterday, 7-0 and 8-4. Curt Davis pitched a four-hit masterpiece in the first, facing only 28 men as the result of three double-plays. In the nightcap Luke Hamlin pitched a six-hitter. The Dodgers bunched four runs in the second inning of the opener and four in the first inning of the afterpiece. It was all accomplished so easily the virtual capacity crowd of 33,247 at Ebbets Field felt their heroes had become a shoo-in for the championship.

Krist's Seventh

Meanwhile, the Cards had to go 16 innings to wring out a 3-2 victory over the tail-end Phillies. They were held to two hits by Ike Pearson in the last seven innings, but loaded the bases in the 16th and dribbled home the winning run on a fly by Jimmy Brown. Howard Krist got credit for his seventh straight victory after halting the Phils in the 11th when they loaded the bases with none out.

This gave Brooklyn a four-game lead coming up to the crucial series.

The Yankees nosed out the Chicago White Sox, 5-4, yesterday while the Boston Red Sox curbed Cleveland, 6-2, and pushed the Indians five games out of the lead.

Joe Di Maggio doubled and singled and was on base four times out of five trips to the plate, stretching his phenomenal hitting streak to 55 consecutive tilts, but the heavy-duty drive in the Yankee triumph was provided by Buddy Rosar's triple with the bases loaded in the third and by Norman Branch's relief pitching.

Cleveland Held

The Indians were held to four hits by Joe Dobson, whom Cleveland gave to Boston last winter in their big six-player deal. The Red Sox raided Mel Harder and Clint Brown for 10 safeties, including a two-run homer by Lou Finney.

In the other action yesterday Buck Newsom showed he is rounding into form again by holding the Philadelphia Athletics to seven hits as the Detroit Tigers eked out a 3-2 decision. Barney McCosky homered for the deciding run.

John Vander Meer smothered the Boston Braves, 3-0, on four hits for his fourth shutout as the Cincinnati Reds made good use of their eight blows off Al Javery and Johnny Hutchings.

The New York Giants made four errors and gave four unearned runs in kicking away a 5-1 verdict to the Pittsburgh Pirates, who benefited from a seven-hit pitching performance by big Max Butcher.

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New Films in Prospect for Boston—Stage and Screen News

Ginger Rogers, Clark Gable, And John Wayne Head Casts

Ginger Rogers will be on the screen at the Keith Memorial, beginning Thursday, in "Tom, Dick, and Harry." George Murphy, Alan Marshall, and Burgess Meredith will have the three title roles. The film is described as a romantic comedy, in which Miss Rogers plays the part of an imaginative telephone girl. Carson Kanin directed. Supporting roles are played by Joe Cunningham, Jane Seymour, Leonard Lonergan, Vicki Lester, and Phil Silvers.

The companion feature will be "For Beauty's Sake," one of Clarence Budington Kelland' stories, with Ned Sparks, Marjorie Weaver, Ted North, and Joan Davis as the principal players. The story is described as a mixture of comedy, romance, and mystery, about a misogynist who assumes ownership of a beauty salon and upsets the plans of blackmailers who are using the establishment as a blind.

A third item on the program will be a new issue of "Information Please."

★ ★ ★

'Shepherd of the Hills'

A Technicilor film version of Harold Bell Wright's story, "The Shepherd of the Hills," is scheduled to arrive at the Metropolitan Thursday. Henry Hathaway directed, and John Wayne, Betty Field, and Harry Carey head the cast. Among the supporting players are Beulah Bondi, Samuel Hinds, James Barton, Marjorie Main, and Marc Lawrence.

The second feature will be "The Get-Away," a melodrama about G-men and racketeers, with Robert Sterling, Charles Winninger, and Donna Reed. Edward Buzzell directed.

★ ★ ★

'They Met in Bombay'

Clark Gable and Rosalind Russell head the cast for "They Met in Bombay," coming Thursday to the State and Orpheum. The story is about international jewel thieves against a background of warfare in the East. Clarence Brown directed. Among the players are Peter Lorre, Jessie Ralph, Reginald Owen, Matthew Boulton, Edward Ciannelli, and Louis Alberni.

The companion feature will be "Sweetheart of the Campus," a college comedy with songs. Ruby Keeler, Ozzie Nelson, and Harriet Hilliard are the principal entertainers.

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'Moonlight Sonata'

A revival of "Moonlight Sonata," starring Ignace Jan Paderewski, begins today at the Fine Arts Theater. There is enough of a story to provide an opportunity for the pianist to play Chopin's Polonaise in A Flat Major, Opus 53, Liszt's Second Hungarian Rhapsody, Paderewski's own Minuet in G, and Beethoven's "Moonlight Sonata."

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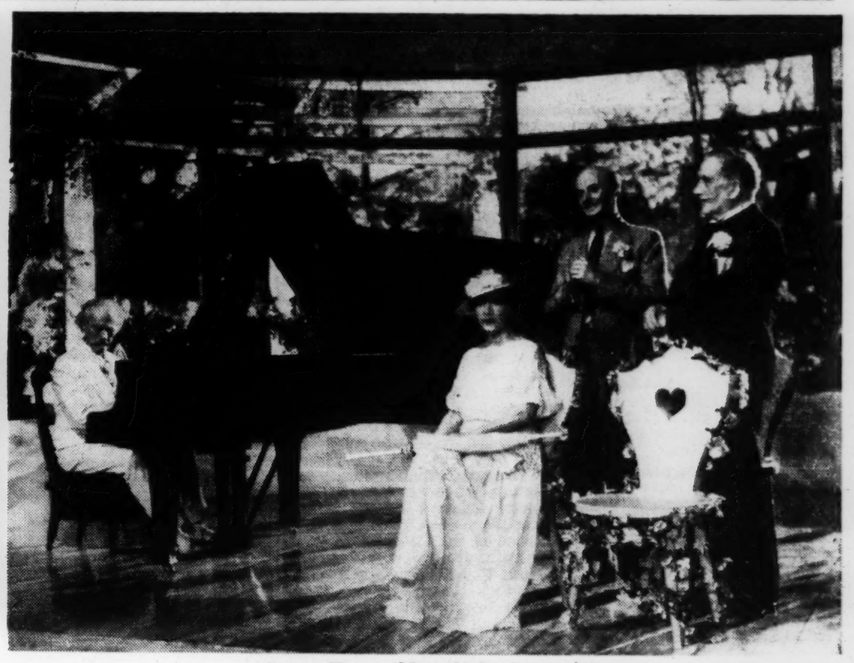
Paramount and Fenway

James Cagney and Bette Davis in "The Bride Came C. O. D." will be seen on the screen at the Paramount and Fenway beginning Thursday. The film is slapstick comedy in which supporting roles are played by Stuart Erwin, Jack Carson, George Tobias, Harry Davenport, and William Frawley.

The second feature will be "The Nurse's Secret," a mystery melodrama, with a cast that includes Lee Patrick and Regis Toomey.

© RKO Radio

Burgess Meredith, Ginger Rogers, and George Murphy
In "Tom, Dick, and Harry," coming to the screen at the Keith Memorial Thursday.



Scene From 'Moonlight Sonata'

Left to right are Ignace Jan Paderewski, Marie Tempest, Lawrence Hanray, and Graham Brown. The film is now at the Fine Arts Theater.

'Two Story House'

In "Two Story House," which Brock Pemberton is trying out at Gloucester this week in association with the Bass Rocks Theater, Parker W. Fennelly has written a mystery melodrama that is ingeniously devised in its larger aspects but that is less inventive in the details of the plot. At the first performance, Monday evening, Mr. Pemberton told the audience in a brief speech before the curtain went up that he hoped the play would make them shudder, because "if you don't, I will when I pay the bills." He also expressed the hope that they would find occasion for laughter, for it is the kind of play which mingles comedy with melodramatic excitements.

As the evening developed there semed to be more emphasis on the shudder than on the humor. But the latter is not neglected. Mr. Fennelly has provided a commentator who might be a distant relative of the stage manager in Thornton Wilder's "Our Town." He has provided a trick ending to his second act, and he has arranged a third act which lends another meaning to the title of the play than that which it might seem to have at first glance. Among his characters there is a literary gentleman who suggests distantly the irascibility of "The Man Who Came to Dinner."

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Mr. Pemberton, for his part, has provided a capable cast, headed by Karen Morley as a heroine who bows smilingly at the end after surviving a multitude of dangers. To the resident company, he has added Percy Kilbride, surreptitiously displaying the badge of a Down East deputy sheriff; George Matthews, as a suspicious visitor to be arriving at a remote Maine homestead; and Howard Freeman, as an eccentric writer of mystery stories. Robert Shayne of the resident company appears as a brisk young inventor. Philip Tonge is to be observed in the habiliments of an itinerant evangelist, but whether the garb is genuine or a disguise provides part of the suspense of the play. To these are added John Parrish as The Professor, with a Svengali goatee and a marked accent that might be German, Belle Gardner as a garrulous country girl, and Walter O. Hill as the commentator. All of them have been directed by Antoinette Perry, who regularly stages Mr. Pemberton's productions.

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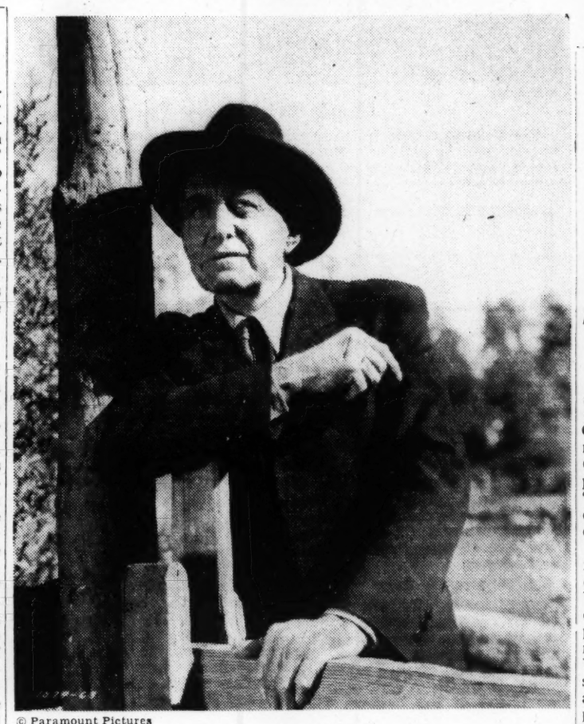
The setting for Mr. Fennelly's story is the living room of a snowbound country house in Maine. Such surroundings may seem to connote the coziness of rural comforts more than the prelude to devious deeds. And to a certain extent such pleasant suggestion may be gathered from the first act. But in the second and third the playwright provides an abundance of melodramatic events. Like Macbeth, and writers of mystery plays, he has "supped full with horrors."

It seems that the inventor, who is departing to Washington on urgent business, has been working on material of importance for war defense. It also appears that a deranged murderer is at large in the neighborhood. A single stranger arrives just before the inventor leaves, and three dubious men come to the door in search of shelter after he is gone. But who they are, or what they wish, is Mr. Fennelly's secret, the solution of which is revealed in the play.

E. F. M.



© Paramount Pictures

Harry Carey
In "The Shepherd of the Hills," scheduled to arrive Thursday at the Metropolitan.

Talks at Art Museum

The following free gallery talks are listed at the Museum of Fine Arts for the coming week:

Tuesday, July 22—French Rooms, Mrs. Tanner.
Wednesday, July 23—Van Gogh and Gauguin, Mrs. Sayward.
Thursday, July 24—Gothic Art, Miss Maginnis.
Friday, July 25—Eighteenth Century Paintings, Mrs. Tanner.
Saturday, July 26—Peter Paul Rubens, Mrs. Sayward.
Sunday, July 20 at 3 p. m.—Museum Treasures, Miss Adlow. Classical Art, Dr. Hanfmann.
Wednesday, July 23, at 2 p. m.—A Survey of Sculpture, Mrs. Tanner.

Stage News

Judith Anderson will be Lady Macbeth in Maurice Evans' production of the Shakespearean play, which, according to report in New York, will begin a tryout tour in October in New Haven. Whether or not a visit to Boston will follow the engagement in New Haven is not announced.

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Nancy Carroll is to appear next week at Cohasset in "Mr. and Mrs. North." Miss Carroll acted at the same theater several summers ago in James Cain's play, "7-11."

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Grace George will make her first appearance at the Berkshire Playhouse in Stockbridge next week in "Miss Nelly of N'Orleans." The play was originally done by Mrs. Fiske.

On the Esplanade

Triumphal March from "Sigurd Jorsalfar" ..... Grieg
Third and Fourth Movements of Symphony No. 2 in D major ..... Brahms
III. Allegretto grazioso
IV. Finale: Allegro con brio
Intermezzo from "Goyescas" ..... Granados
Entrance of the Gods into Walhalla, from "Das Rheingold" ..... Wagner
Overture to "William Tell" ..... Rossini
Cello solo: H. Droeghmans
Andante Cantabile from String Quartet, Op. 11 ..... Tchaikovsky
"Vienna Blood," Waltzes ..... Strauss
March, "Washington Post" ..... Sousa

Brazilian Girl to Sing With National Symphony

Washington, D. C.

Ignatz Waghalter will make his second appearance as guest conductor of the National Symphony Orchestra in the "Sunset Symphonies" concert at the Potomac Water Gate of Monday evening with a program featuring Tchaikovsky's "Pathétique" Symphony and a composition of his own, "Rhapsodie d'Austuriana."

In keeping with the increasing interest in the artistic creations of our neighbors to the south, the Water Gate concert of next Thursday, July 24, will be devoted to a program featuring South American music. This concert will mark the Washington debut of the Brazilian soprano, Elsie Houston, who will appear with the National Symphony under the guest direction of Alexander Smallens in his second and final Water Gate appearance of this season.

In addition to the "Pathétique" and his own work, Mr. Waghalter will direct the National Symphony in the Overture to Weber's "Der Freischütz," Schumann's "Traumerei," the Scherzo from Mendelssohn's "A Midsummer Night's Dream" music, and Strauss' "Emperor" Waltz.

A descendant of Sam Houston on her father's side and of a distinguished Spanish family on her mother's, Miss Houston was born in Rio de Janeiro and is known in both the concert halls and supper clubs of Paris, Rio, and New York.

Miss Houston will sing with the National Symphony five tribal songs of South American Indians arranged by Villa-Lobos, a Cuban Magic song, Portuguese and Brazilian love songs, "Aquarella Brasileira" by Barrozo, and some voodoo songs. The orchestra, under Mr. Smallens' direction, will play Copland's "Outdoor Overture," Fernandez's "Batuque," San Juan's "Iniciacion-Ritual Negra," and Beethoven's Fifth Symphony.

Defense to Hold Spotlight At Springfield Exposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., July 16—A dramatic mobilization of defense exhibits in keeping with the theme "Defense on Display" will mark the Eastern States Exposition's Silver Anniversary program, Sept. 14-20, it has been announced.

With the approval of the President, the armed forces and defense industries are co-operating to give the Nation a comprehensive view of what is being done to arm the country for defense in a gigantic display of all forms of fighting equipment. Army engineers are at work putting together a unified display which will fill the Exposition's great 3½-acre Industrial Arts Building ordinarily used to show the peacetime progress of industrial New England.

In a letter from the White House to Joshua L. Brooks, President of the Eastern States Exposition, President Roosevelt said:

"The vast responsibility of national defense calls for united action by Americans in every walk of life. Because defense measures must be on a colossal scale if they are to be effective, it is equally true that the education of the citizenship in positive and practical understanding of the task must be planned on the same scale.

Story of Defense

"Wherever people congregate, the story of defense must be presented. The Eastern States Exposition can be and should be utilized to tell the defense story in a way that will strike home. In this connection, business institutions that are engaged in making defense goods must realize that efficient production has its tap root in the minds and the hearts of the people.

"We are joint defenders of democratic liberties and the inexorable logic of events demands that industry, labor, and all others do everything in their power to acquaint a patriotic citizenship with the vital elements in the defense problem and the fine contributions to its solution that industry is providing. I trust that all branches of defense industries will make extensive use of the Eastern States Exposition to that vital purpose."

Mr. Brooks has turned the entire resources of the Eastern States Exposition to co-operating with Government and industrial leaders and the Silver Jubilee celebration is being made secondary to the more vital national defense exposition recommended by Mr. Roosevelt.

Industries Act

Industries producing the sinews of war for the defense of the Western Hemisphere, acting swiftly on the suggestion of the President and assisted by ordnance procurement officials, are mobilizing resources to give a complete visual demonstration of what they are producing in the way of tanks, airplanes, artillery, ammunition, antiaircraft, and naval equipment. Military men believe the national defense exposition will be the largest collection of modern war material to be seen anywhere in the country at one place.

Col. Frederick H. Payne, chief of the Hartford (Conn.) Ordnance District for the War Department, said: "In putting aside its usual peacetime plans and making national defense the theme of the big show next September, the Eastern States Exposition is taking a step that every patriotic New Englander will support. There must be unity of feeling among all of us—farmers, office workers, professional people, householders, as well as industrial workers. To obtain that unity in a democracy calls for definite, practical, and effective mass education. For that reason I urge executives of defense industries to co-operate in a graphic exhibit of America's way to arm for defense."

News of the Screen

Shirley Temple's new film, "Cathleen" will be directed by Harold S. Bucquet instead of by Norman Taurog, who will be busy directing "Achilles," a story by Leon Houser, in which Rosalind Russell and Walter Pidgeon will co-star, Miss Russell will be a jurist and Mr. Pidgeon a newspaperman.

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Lucille Ball has been given a new contract with a long-term provision as a result of her performance in "Look Who's Laughing," in which she co-stars with Edgar Bergen and Charlie McCarthy, and Fibber McGee and Molly. In "Passage to Bordeaux" she has been given the feminine lead opposite Joseph Cotten.

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Metro - Goldwyn - Mayer announces that the title of "When Ladies Meet" will be the final one for the film in which Joan Crawford, Robert Taylor, Greer Garson, and Herbert Marshall are starring. At the same studio plans are under way for the first Tarzan film in two years. Johnny Weissmuller and Maureen O'Sullivan will again have the roles which they played before.

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Allen Jenkins will have one of the roles in the new musical, "Go West, Young Lady." Penny Singleton and Glenn Ford head the cast.

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At the RKO-Radio lot Ginger Rogers is one of the few stars who will have a summer vacation, that studio announces. With her new film, "Tom, Dick, and Harry" just reaching the screen in New York and Boston she plans to pay her first extended visit to her new ranch in Oregon, which she intends to stock with prize cattle and operate as a sideline business. Anna Neagle, at RKO-Radio, is returning to England to make a film about the "Battle of the Atlantic."

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Ann Sheridan will have the role of the actress in Warners' film version of "The Man Who Came to Dinner." Richard Travers will play the part of the small-town newspaperman.

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A despatch from Paramount says that the main street of Carson City, Nev., is being changed in appearance in preparation for the filming of "The Remarkable Andrew." A movie company of 100 headed by William Holden, Brian Donlevy, and Ellen Drew is to work there on location.

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Lewis Foster, who wrote the movie story for "Mr. Smith Goes to Washington," has been engaged to work on Walter Wanger's "Sundown" as a dialogue director, a post which he has held previously with Henry Hathaway, director of the new Wanger production.

Ontario Gold-Mining Industry Active in First Quarter of 1941

Foreign Trade Flashes

Ontario's gold-mining industry treated a large quantity of ore during the first quarter of 1941, although the output of bullion from the mines declined in relation to the previous quarter, according to Harold P. Smith regional manager of the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce.

Average recovery for all mines for the first quarter of 1941 was $9.93 a ton milled, compared with $10.50 in the December quarter, and $10.51 in the first quarter of last year.

Under the new Canadian budget, the tax burden applying to gold-mining companies is increased to about 50 per cent of their taxable income. The net income for dividends is in general reduced, with the result that some companies will have to reduce dividend rates.

From the viewpoint of American investors in Canadian mining stocks, there is now a 15 per cent non-resident tax deducted from dividends instead of the previous 5 per cent.

Argentina Grapefruit

Production of grapefruit in Argentina during the current season will be considerably in excess of the volume required to supply both domestic and foreign markets. Crop estimates indicate an output of about 110,000 boxes, of which the Buenos Aires market is expected to be able to absorb not more than 40,000 boxes. Exports in 1939 were 35,305 boxes of which 33,490 boxes were consigned to the United Kingdom.

Chinese Hosiery

The United States is becoming an increasingly important outlet for Chinese cotton hosiery. Figures show exports of cotton socks and stockings in 1940 totaled 2,878,500 dozen pairs, of which 41 per cent went to the American market. The 1,731,000 dozen pairs of which 28 per cent were sent to the United States. About a dozen factories in Shanghai, using power-driven machinery, manufacture cotton hosiery, while hundreds of small producers use hand machines and operate on the "cottage industry" system.

Brazilian Coal

Coal production in Brazil reached new highs in 1940. Output in that year amounted to 1,336,301 metric tons, against 1,046,975 tons in 1939.

British Films

British motion picture negatives are reaching Canada regularly in spite of war conditions. According to authorities in the film distributing trade, there is no likelihood of the quota question arising in the near future. British pictures have been rising steadily in popularity in the Dominion during recent years, though about 90 per cent of the pictures shown in the 1,350 Canadian theaters are of American origin.

Soviet Locomotive

A powerful electric passenger locomotive of 4,000 kilowatt capacity, having a maximum speed of 112 miles an hour, is reported to have been designed at the Soviet dynamo works at Moscow. The new locomotive is said to be capable of hauling a passenger train of 1,000 tons. Construction of the first experimental locomotive of this design has already started, it is reported.

Peat for Ireland

In anticipation of a possible fuel shortage in Ireland next year, the Irish Government is planning to cut 3,000,000 tons of peat, which is about 2,000,000 tons in excess of the customary harvest.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

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Entertainment Timetable

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road, Esplanade Concert, Arthur Fiedler, Conductor, 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—
"Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, 2:20, 5:50, 9:20. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, Ann Rutherford, 4:10, 7:45.

Fenway—
"Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche, Betty Grable, 11:55, 3:15, 6:30, 9:50. "Lady From Louisiana," Ona Munson, John Wayne, 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

Fine Arts—
Paderewski in "Moonlight Sonata," 1:15, 3:20, 5:25, 7:30, 9:35. "March of Time," 1:00, 3:05, 5:05, 7:10, 9:05.

Keith Memorial—
"Dance Hall," Cesar Romero, Carol Landis, 9:35, 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45. Walt Disney's "Reluctant Dragon," 11, 1:45, 4:35, 7:25, 10:10.

Kenmore—
"One Night in the Tropics," Abbott and Costello, Allan Jones, 3:25, 6:50, 10:15. "The Long Voyage Home," Thomas Mitchell, Ian Hunter, 1:25, 4:50, 8:15.

Metropolitan—
"Bride Came C. O. D.," James Cagney and Bette Davis, 10:00, 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Nurse's Secret," Lee Patrick and Retgis Toomey, 11:40, 2:30, 5:25, 8:50.

Modern—
"Out of the Fog," John Garfield, 11:20, 2:40, 6:20, 10:05; "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn, 9:30, 12:50, 4:30, 8:15.

Orpheum—
"Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor, 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:55, 7:05, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall and Virginia Bruce, 11:10 a. m., 2:25, 5:35, 8:50.

Paramount—
"Moon Over Miami," Don Ameche, Betty Grable, 9:20, 12:25, 3:34, 6:40, 9:48. "Lady From Louisiana," Ona Munson, John Wayne, 11, 2:05, 6:15, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—
"San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee, Robert Paige, 9:35, 12:25, 3:15, 6, 8:50. "In the Navy," Abbott and Costello, 10:50, 1:40, 4:25, 7:15, 10.

Scollay—
"Out of the Fog," John Garfield, 11:45, 3:05, 6:25, 9:45. "Million Dollar Baby," Priscilla Lane and Jeffrey Lynn, 10, 1:20, 4:40, 8

South Station Theater—
March of Time, Wings of Steel, Fitzpatrick Travel, Kentucky, Ray Whitley's Cowboys, two color cartoons, comedy, latest news and other subjects. Continuous 9:30 a. m.-11:30 p. m.

State—
"Billy the Kid," Robert Taylor, 12:50, 4, 7:10, 10:20. "Adventure in Washington," Herbert Marshall, 11:25, 2:30, 5:40, 8:50.

Telepix—
"Hiawatha's Rabbit Hunt," "Hunting the Hard Way," "Meet the Stars No. 4," "Going Places," "Stranger Than Fiction," "Wings of Steel," March of Time, Windmill, News. Continuous from 10 a. m.

Tremont—
"Marked Woman," Bette Davis, Humphrey Bogart, 9, 11:15, 2:15, 5:25, 8:30. "One Night of Love," 9:50, 12:50, 3:50, 7, 10:10.

Trans-Lux—
"Double Cross," Wynne Gibson, John Miljan, 9:30, 12:46, 4:02, 7:18, 10:34; "Only Angels Have Wings," Cary Grant, Jean Arthur, Thomas Mitchell, 10:42, 1:58, 5:13, 9:30.

Uptown—
"Tight Shoes," John Howard, 1:25, 4:50, 8:20. "Sunny," Anna Neagle, 2:55, 6:20, 9:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, and "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Margaret Lindsay, 1:45 and 7:45.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, William Holden, "Shot in the Dark," Charles Starrett, 2:00 and 8:00.
Regent: "Tin Pan Alley," Alice Faye, John Payne, "Invisible Woman," Virginia Bruce, John Barrymore, 2:00, continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant, "Slightly Tempted," 1:45, continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, "Golden Hoofs," 1:50 and 8:00.

BROOKLINE—Coolidge Corner: "Cowboy and the Blonde," 4:25, 8:05. "Blood and Sand," 2:10, 5:50, 9:25.
Brookline Village: "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, Ann Rutherford, 1:45, 5:00, 8:05. "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, 3:50, 5:20, 9:40.
Cleveland Circle: "Love Crazy," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Sunny," Anna Neagle and Ray Bolger, 1:45 and 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman, and "Pirates on Horseback," William Boyd, 2:00 and 8:00.
Harvard: "Meet John Doe," Barbara Stanwyck, Gary Cooper. "Shadows on the Stairs," F. Inescourt and F. Cavanaugh, 2:00 and 7:45.
University: "Pygmalion," Leslie Howard, 3:05, 6:20, 9:45; "The Informer," Victor McLaglen, 1:30, 4:40, 8:10.

CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, and "Repent at Leisure," Wendie Barrie, Kent Taylor, 2:00 and 8:00.

DORCHESTER — Dorchester: "Flame of New Orleans," Marlene Dietrich, Roland Young. "Footlight Fever," 2:00, Continuous from 7:00.
Strand: "Sunny," Herbert Wilcox, Anna Neagle, 3:25, 9:25; "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman, 1:54, 7:54.

EGLESTON SQUARE—Egleston: "Men of Boys Town, Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney, "Cheers for Miss Bishop," Martha Scott, William Gargan, 1:45 and 7:45.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Pot O' Gold," 3:03, 8:20; "The Penalty," 1:40, 7:00, 9:50.
Park: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant, "Ride on, Vaquero," 1:45 and 7:45.

HINGHAM—New Loring Hall: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, March of Time, News.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "That Hamilton Woman," Vivien Leigh, Laurence Olivier, "Great American Broadcast," Alice Faye, Jack Oakie, 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Devil and Miss Jones," Jean Arthur, Robert Cummings, 2:30, 8:15; "Life With Henry," Jackie Cooper, 4:00 and 9:45.

LYNN—Open Air Theater: "Western Union," Robert Young, Randolph Scott, "Sing, Dance, Plenty Hot," continuous, dusk to midnight.

MALDEN — Granada: "Cowboy and the Blonde," 1:30, 4:55, 8:20. "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power and Linda Darnell, 2:35, 6:00, 9:25.
Mystic: "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, K. Taylor, 1:55, 7:55. "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunne, Cary Grant, 3:20, 9:15.
Maplewood: "A Man Betrayed," John Wayne, Francis Dee. "Murder Among Friends," 1:30 and 7:15.
Orpheum: "Topper Returns," Joan Blondell and Roland Young. "Power Dive," Richard Arlen and Jean Parker, 1:45 and 7:00.
Strand: "Tight Shoes," John Howard, 2, 7, 9:55. "Sunny," Anna Neagle, 3:15, 8:20.

MATTAPAN — Oriental: "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman, 1:45, 8:00; "Sunny," Herbert Wilcox, Anna Neagle, 3:22, 9:37.

MEDFORD—Fellsway: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent. "Meet Boston Blackie," 1:30, 7:30.
Medford: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, 3:20, 8:10; "Strange Alibi," A. Kennedy, 2:15, 6:45, 10:00.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Penny Serenade," Irene Dunn, Cary Grant. "Scattergood Baines," Guy Kibbee, 1:30 and 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Caught in the Draft," and "There's Magic in Music," 2 and 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "Men of Boys Town," Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy; "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, K. Taylor, 2:00 and 8:00.

NEWTON—Paramount: "I Wanted Wings," Ray Milland, Wayne Morris, and "Shot in the Dark," William Lundigan, 3 and 8.

NORWOOD—Norwood: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell; "Cowboy and the Blonde," Mary Beth Hughes.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Rookies on Parade," Bob Crosby, "Hit the Road," Dead End Kids.
Strand: "Caught in the Draft," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour; "There's Magic in Music," Allan Jones, Margaret Lindsay.

REVERE — Revere: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, and "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee, 2 and 8.
Boulevard: "Blood and Sand," Tyrone Power, Linda Darnell, and "Too Many Blondes," Rudy Vallee, 2 and 8.

SAUGUS—Drive-In Theater: "Let's Make Music," Jean Rogers, Bob Crosby; "Bowery Boy," continuous dusk to midnight.

SOMERVILLE—Capitol and Ball Square: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, and "Melody for Three," 2 and 8.
Central: "Road to Zanzibar," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour, "Play Girl," Kay Francis, 2 and 8.
Davis Square: "Howards of Virginia," Cary Grant, Martha Scott, "Where Did You Get That Girl?" Leon Errol, Helen Parrish, 2:00 and 7:45.
Strand: "The Great Lie," Bette Davis, George Brent, "Flight From Destiny," 2:00 and 8:00.

SOUTH BOSTON — Broadway: "Model Wife," Joan Blondell, Dick Powell, "Mr. District Attorney," 2:00 and 8:30.
Strand: "Meet John Doe," Gary Cooper, Barbara Stanwyck, and "You're Out of Luck," Frankie Darro, 2 and 7:30.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "A Girl, a Guy, and a Gob," G. Murphy and Lucille Ball, "Knockout," 1:45 and continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "They Met in Argentina," Gene Raymond, Maureen O'Hara, 2:09, 8:09; "Trial of Mary Dugan," Laraine Day, Robert Young, 3:34, 9:34.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Sunny," Herbert Wilcox, Anna Neagle, and "Rage in Heaven," Robert Montgomery, Ingrid Bergman, 2:00 and 8:00.

WATERTOWN—Coolidge: "Men of Boys Town," Mickey Rooney, Spencer Tracy. "Land of Liberty," 1:30, 7:30.
Watertown Square: "Drums Along the Mohawk," "Petticoat Politics," 1:45 and 7:45.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "Wagons Roll at Night" and "Devil and Miss Jones," 2:00 and 7:45.

WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse: "That Hamilton Woman," March of Time, 2:30, 7:45.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Men of Boys Town," Spencer Tracy, Mickey Rooney. "Washington Melodrama," Frank Morgan, K. Taylor, 1:30, 7:45.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Sky Devils," "City of Missing Girls," Continuous dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Penny Serenade," 3:32, 7:52. "Great Mr. Nobody," 2:11, 6:30, 10:02.

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Total sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 702,900
1941 volume to date 71,612,909
1940 volume to date 130,102,175

Stock Market Declines In Late Trading

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—The July rise in stock prices encountered profit selling resistance today, and leaders, generally closed fractions to around a point lower.

By hard scratching a number of the recent favorites were able to extend their gains in the early dealings, but near the end it became evident that many Wall Streeters who had been riding the forward currents for the last week or so were eager to cash in.

At times the ticker tape gave imitations of the slow-motion performance prior to last week's expansion to million share per day levels. Turnover was around 600,000 shares.

Among stocks hit by the reversal were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, General Motors, Douglas, American Telephone, New York Central, Texas Corp., Anaconda and Dow Chemical. Favored most of the day were Goodrich, North American, Harvester and Montgomery Ward.

Coca-Cola International, an infrequently traded specialty, dropped 116¼ points from the previous sale May 5, 1938, on a 20-share transaction at 740.

Contesting a downward slant in the curb were Aluminum, Ltd., Fruehauf Trailer, and Humble Oil.

Bond Market Quiet

Prices were generally narrow in the bond market today and much of bond dealers' attention was focused on the when-issued trading in American Telephone's new debentures in the over-the-counter market.

Among listed issues, as the final hour approached, most of the activity was in secondary rail loans. Quotations ranged from steady to a point or so higher in most cases.

The Telephone debentures, starting their trading career at 112½, later moved narrowly lower.

A strong upsurge occurred in obligations of the Cotton Belt after publication of an I. C. C. plan for the road's reorganization. Greatest activity was in the 5s of '52 and 5s of '90 with gains of about 1 and 4, respectively. Widest advance, however, came in the 2nd 4s, up over 8 late in the session.

On the downside in the corporate list were Atchison 4s of '95, Illinois Central 4¾s and Northern Pacific 4s.

U. S. Treasuries were quiet with prices mostly firm, although some long terms were down shades.

The foreign list was dull, German 5½s of '65, losing a fraction and Japan 6½s gaining.

White House Asks For Broader Power To Seize Property

WASHINGTON, July 16 (AP)—The White House sent to the Senate Military Committee today a new version of the proposed defense property seizure bill which some committeemen characterized as more broad in its terms than measures submitted by the War Department.

Presented by Wayne Coy of the White House staff, the measure would permit the President to requisition any property he deemed was required for national defense. A previous War Department version had limited such requisition powers to military articles.

Senator Henry Cabot Lodge (R) of Massachusetts said this section of the bill aroused immediate objections from some committee members when it was considered in closed session. He said it was his impression that such a provision would be far broader than a proposal made recently by Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War.

On the other hand, Senator Chandler (D) of Kentucky, sponsoring the new measure, noted that under a new section written into the compromise draft the requisition powers could not be exercised until "all other means of obtaining use of such property upon fair and reasonable terms have been exhausted." Senator Lodge agreed that this would limit application of the bill somewhat.

Cotton Prices Hit Eleven-Year Peak

NEW YORK, July 16 (AP)—Cotton rose to new 11-year tops for the fourth consecutive session today.

Active trade demand plus Bombay and Wall Street support was stimulated by indications of cotton goods ceilings, unfavorable weekly weather reports and further talk of inflation.

After chalking up gains of as much as 75 cents a bale prices settled back in the late afternoon to hold around 5 to 8 points or 25 to 40 cents a bale higher. July sold at 15.81; December 16.10 and March 16.21.

Trading in London Market Is Quiet

LONDON, July 16 (AP)—The stock market was quiet throughout the day and closed mostly or slightly easier with kaffirs a firm exception in active trading.

The gilt-edged list was steady. War loan 3½s were 105 1-16 pounds, unchanged. Domestic rails and oils were quiet.

Coca Cola International

NEW YORK, July 6 (AP)—For the first time in more than three years a sale of stock of the Coca Cola International Corp. appeared on the New York Stock Exchange today. An odd lot, 20 shares, sold at $760, down $116.25 from the last sale May 5, 1938, at $976, with consideration of $19.75 dividends declared in the interim.

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
53	46	Abbott (1.60a)	1	52½	52½	52½	— ¼
51¾	44¼	Acme Steel (4)	1	51¾	51¾	51¾	Jul 11
7¾	5⅛	Adams Exp(.15g)	13	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
22¾	19½	Adam-Millis(1)	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	Jul 10
15⅞	12	Addressog (1)	3	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ¼
43	35¾	Air Reduct (1a)	10	43⅜	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅜
⅜	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jul 14
5	3¾	Alaska Jun (½)	8	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
⅜	⅜	Alleghany Corp	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	
9¼	5½	Alleg pf xw	1	7	7	7	— ⅛
10⅝	6¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	5	8⅛	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
21½	15	Alleghany pr pf	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¾
25⅜	18¼	Alleg Lud (1g)	8	25¾	23½	23½	
11¼	7¾	Allen Ind (½g)	5	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
165	144½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	6	162½	162⅛	162⅛	+ ⅝
11½	10¼	Allied Kid (1a)	3	11½	11½	11½	Jul 15
14¾	11¾	Allied M (¾g)	1	13	13	13	— ⅛
7⅝	5¼	Allied Stores	34	7½	7⅛	7¼	+ ¼
83¼	71⅜	Allied Str pf (5)	1	84	83	83	
37	25⅜	Allis-Ch Mfg ½g	10	31½	30	30¼	— ¾
18¼	14½	Alpha Cem (¾g)	2	18¾	18½	18½	+ ¼
1¼	¼	Amal Leath	1	1	1		
16	10	Amal Leath pf	1	16	16	16	Jul 15
60½	44	Amerada Cp (2)	1	60⅛	60	60	— ¼
18⅜	14⅜	Am Ag Ch (.60g)	7	18¼	17¾	17¾	— ½
58½	40	Am Airlines (1e)	1	42¾	41¾	41¾	— ¾
8⅝	5½	Am Bk N (.10g)	10	8½	8⅜	8½	
8¼	5⅛	Am Bosch	3	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ¼
39	29⅞	Am Br Sh (.90g)	1	36¾	36⅛	36⅛	— ½
2¼	1	Am Cable & R	10	2	2	2	Jul 15
95¼	78½	Am Can (4)	1	88½	88	88	— ¼
185	171½	Am Can pf (7)	1	179	179	179	+4
34⅛	23	Am Car&Fy(1g)	14	33¼	32½	32½	— ⅝
79¼	56	Am C & F pf (7)	9	77	77	77	—1
23⅛	18⅛	Am Ch&C (.80g)	1	21	20⅞	20⅞	
115	107	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Jun 26
121	98½	Am Chicle 4a)	1	108	107¾	108	Jul 12
8¾	6½	Am Col'type(.60)	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	Jul 9
7	4⅝	Am Comm Al	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jul 10
18½	9½	Am Crys S (¾g)	3	17	16⅞	16⅞	— ¼
1⅞	1¼	Am Encaus Til	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5	3¾	Am European	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun 27
1½	½	Am & For Pow	3	¾	¾	¾	
17¾	11⅞	Am FP$6pf(.60k)	2	16½	16½	16½	Jul 15
21⅞	14¾	Am FP$7pf(.70k)	1	20	20	20	
3⅞	2⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	12	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
38½	29	Am-Haw SS (2g)	5	36½	35½	35½	—1
4⅛	2¾	Am Hide & Lea	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
30¼	27	Am H & L pf (3)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	Jul 2
51	44¼	Am Home (2.40)	12	47½	47½	47½	+ ½
1⅞	1½	Am Ice	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jul 15
23	20	Am Ice pf(½e)	12	23	23	23	Jul 14
4¼	3⅛	Am Internat'l	5	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
13¼	10⅝	Am Inv Ill (1)	6	11	11	11	Jul 8
50	48	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	46	46	46	Jul 3
17⅛	10¾	Am Locomotive	15	14⅜	14⅛	14⅛	
95¼	79	Am Loc pf(3½k)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	—1⅛
13¾	10¼	Am M & F (.54g)	6	13	13	13	+ ⅛
5⅜	2¼	Am M & Metal	9	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
19½	15½	Am Metal (½g)	7	18⅝	18¼	18¼	— ½
3¼	1	Am Power & Lt	16	1⅜	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
463¼	30	APL $6 pf(4¼k)	3	34⅛	33¾	33¾	— ½
39	25	APL $5 pf(3.44k)	1	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	— ½
7¼	6	Am Rad & S .30g	28	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	
15⅞	11⅞	Am Roll M (.70g)	16	14⅞	14½	14½	— ⅛
7	4⅝	Am Saf R (¼g)	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	Jul 15
9⅝	7⅛	Am Seating(½g)	4	9½	9½	9½	Jul 11
45¼	34	Am Sm&R (1½g	2	44	44	44	— ¼
154	138¾	Am Sm&R pf(7)	3	151	150¼	150½	+ ¾
54	37	Am Snuff (3a)	1	45¼	45¼	45¼	Jul 15
28½	19	Am Steel F (½g)	7	25⅛	24¾	25	— ⅛
11¼	9⅝	Am Stores (½g)	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jul 15
13½	10	Am Stove (.90g)	*1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	+ ⅛
19	13	Am Sug R (½g)	7	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅜
93	81	Am Sugar pf(7)	1	88	88	88	+1
14½	11¾	Am Sum Tob (1)	3	14¼	14⅛	14¼	Jul 15
168¾	148½	Am T & T (9)	21	156½	156	156⅛	— ⅜
73½	62	Am Tobacco (5)	3	71½	71½	71½	
74½	62	Am Tob B (5)	2	72½	72½	72½	
159	146¼	Am Tob pf (6)	1	151	151	151	Jul 11
7	4⅛	Am Type Fdrs	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
7¼	4	Am Water Wks	15	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
99⅛	82	Am WW 1pf (6)	1	86	86	86	+ ⅜
8⅜	5½	Am Woolen	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	Jul 15
71½	51	Am Wool pf (4k)	4	70⅜	68¼	68¼	—1¾
8	5	Am Zinc L & S	3	6¼	6¼	6	— ¼
56¾	46⅛	Am Z pr pf 2½k	1	55⅝	55⅝	55⅝	—1⅛
29¾	22⅛	Anaconda (1g)	70	29¼	28½	28½	— ¾
15½	11⅛	Anchor H (.15g)	2	15½	15⅜	15½	Jul 11
12½	9	Andes Cop (½g)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
2⅛	1	A P W Paper	1	1½	1½	1½	Jul 15
30	26	Arch-D M (.85g)	1	29	29	29	Jul 15
111⅜	109½	Arm Del pf (7)	3	110	110	110	Jul 14
5½	4	Armour Ill	32	5	4¾	4¾	
67	47½	Armour Ill p pf	1	65¼	65¼	65¼	
64	60	Arm Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jul 11
34⅜	23	Arm Cork (1g)	3	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
8⅞	6⅞	Arnold C (½g)	5	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
6¾	4¼	Artloom (⅜g)	1	4½	4½	4½	Jul 10
8¾	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	59	9	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
87	79½	Assd D G 1 pf(6)	1	86	86	86	Jul 15
99½	87	Assd D 2 pf(14k)	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+1¼
35⅛	26	Associates (2)	1	28½	28½	28½	Jul 12
30⅝	18	Atch T&SF (1g)	32	30	29½	29⅝	— ¼
70¼	60¼	Atch T&S Fpf(5)	2	66	66	66	— ⅜
24½	13½	Atl Coast Line	53	24⅝	23⅜	23½	— ½
31⅜	13½	Atl G&W Indies	2	28	28	28	Jul 1
41½	16½	Atl G&W pf 2½g	1	39¾	39¾	39¾	Jul 15
24¼	19½	Atl Refining (1)	43	23⅝	23¼	23⅝	+ ¼
110¼	107	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jul 15
7½	6⅝	Atlas Corp (¼g)	8	7¼	7	7	— ¼
50¼	47½	Atlas Cp pf (3)	4	49	49	49	— ¼
72¼	61	Atlas Pow (1½g)	1	67½	67½	67½	Jul 12
8½	6	Atlas Tack (.30g)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	
27⅛	13⅝	Austin Nichols	12	23¼	23⅛	25⅝	+ ¼
5¼	2⅝	Aviation Corp	35	3¾	3⅝	3¾	

B

19	12¼	Bald Loco ct	16	16¼	15½	15⅝	— ½
4⅜	3⅛	Balt & Ohio	7	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	6	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	— ⅛
6⅛	5	Bangor & Ar	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
10½	7	Barber As (½e)	4	9⅝	9½	9½	— ¼
9	6½	Barker Br (¼g)	4	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ¼
10¼	7⅝	Barnsdall (.30g)	10	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
24⅞	18¾	Bath Ir Wks ½g	5	23⅞	23½	23½	— ¼
31⅜	25¾	Bayuk Cig (1½)	1	27⅜	27⅜	27⅜	
27	22	Beat Cream (1a)	2	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
103⅜	103	Beat pf ww (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104½	103	Beat C pf (5)	1	104½	104½	104½	Jul 3
104	104	Beat pf xw (5)	1	104	104	104	Feb 5
126	108	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	114	114	114	+2
8⅜	7⅜	Beld-Hem (.80)	2	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	Jul 14
39½	32⅜	Bendix Av (3g)	22	38⅞	38	38⅜	— ⅛
20⅞	15⅛	Benef Ind (.85g)	3	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
57	54⅜	Benef Ind pf 2½	1	56	56	56	Jun 19
32	26¾	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	
89½	68⅛	Beth Steel (3g)	26	76½	74½	74¾	—1½
131½	121½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	122½	122½	122½	Jul 14
28⅜	23¼	Bigelow-S (2g)	3	28⅜	28	28	+ ⅛
22	16½	Black & Deck(2)	6	22¼	21¾	22	+ ¼
10¼	6⅜	Blaw-Knox .30g	*1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
18⅜	13½	Bliss & L (½g)	1	15¼	15⅛	15¼	Jul 11
18⅜	12⅜	Boeing Airplane	19	17⅛	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
35	25½	Bohn Al&Br (1g)	4	29½	29	29½	+ ½
23⅝	17⅜	Bond Strs (1.60)	4	23⅜	23	23	+ ½
20⅛	18⅜	Borden Co (.60g)	11	20	19¾	19¾	— ¼
20⅜	16	Borg-Warn .80g	8	19⅞	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	⅞	Boston & Maine	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	+ ⅛
39⅝	30	Bower Roll B(3)	8	31⅞	31½	31½	
4⅝	3¼	Brew Corp (.20g)	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	Jul 14
12⅜	8¾	Bridgeport (½g)	5	10¼	10	10	— ¼
25⅜	18⅛	Briggs Mfg (1g)	8	20⅛	19⅞	20	— ¼
41	30¾	Briggs & S(1½g)	1	32	32	32	+ ⅛
44½	38	Bristol-M (2.40)	2	42	42	42	
2½	2⅛	Bkly & Q Trans	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jul 11
6⅝	5¾	Bkly-Man Tr	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
14⅛	10	Bkly Un Gas	2	12	12	12	Jul 15
31⅛	30	Brown Shoe (2)	1	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	Jul 15
23½	19½	Bruns-Bal (1g)	1	22	22	22	+ ¼
12⅜	9	Bucyrus-E (.40g)	5	10¾	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
5¼	3½	Budd Mfg	11	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
7¾	5½	Budd Wh (.20g)	7	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ¼
34¼	23¼	Bullard Co (1g)	2	27	26⅞	26⅞	Jul 14
33¾	27½	Bullova Wat (2a)	1	32½	32½	32½	
18½	15¾	Burling M .60g)	2	18⅜	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
53¼	49	Burling pf (2¾)	2	53	53	53	Jul 12
8¾	7⅝	Burr Add (.30g)	3	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3¾	2⅜	Bush Terminal	2	2⅞	2¾	2¾	Jul 15
6⅛	4½	Butler Br (.15g)	5	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
21⅝	19⅝	But Bros pf(1½)	1	21¾	21¾	21¾	+ ½
4⅜	3	ButteCop&Zinc	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
11¾	7½	Byers (AM) Co	2	10⅝	10½	10½	— ⅛
12	7½	Byron Jack(¼g)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	

C

21¾	16¾	Calif Pack (1)	5	20½	20	20	— ⅛
53	51	Calif P pf(2½)	1	51⅝	51⅝	52⅝	M'y 6
1½	¾	Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	½	½	
7¼	5½	Cal & Hecla(½g)	11	7	6¾	6¾	— ¼
14⅞	10¼	Campb Wy(.85g)	4	13	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛
15⅜	10⅞	Canada Dry (.60)	10	14½	14	14¼	— ¼
4½	3⅛	Canadian Pacific	12	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
39⅞	34	Cannon M (1g)	3	37	36¾	36¾	
3¼	2¼	Capital Adm A	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jul 9
30½	22	Carpent Stl 1½g	1	29⅛	29¼	29¼	Jul 12
3½	2½	Car & Gen (.10)	2	3	2⅞	3	
80¾	43	Case (JI) Co(3e)	15	79½	76	76	—3¼
50⅝	40	Caterpill Tr (2)	10	50½	49	49	—1⅝
28⅜	18⅞	Celanese (1g)	5	25½	25	25	— ¾
10⅛	7	Celotex Cp (1a)	2	9⅜	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
22¾	15½	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ¼
2⅝	1½	Cent Foundry	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	Jul 15
3¼	1¾	Cent RR NJ	2	3⅛	3	3	
8	4¼	Cent Violetta S	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
3⅛	2½	Century Rib M	4	3¼	2¾	2¾	Jul 11
34⅞	27	Cerro de Pas(3g)	4	33⅜	33	33	— ⅝
5⅜	2⅞	Cert-teed Prod	2	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
21¼	15¾	Chain Belt (¾g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jul 12
21½	17½	Cham P&F(¾g)	2	21	21	21	— ½
18	12⅛	Checker Cab	3	14½	14½	14½	— ¾
44⅛	34¼	Ches & Ohio (3)	13	39	38⅝	38¾	— ⅛
102½	93½	Ches & O pf (4)	1	94¾	94¾	94¾	Jul 15
3¾	2¼	Ches Corp	31	3¾	3⅝	3¾	Jul 15
1⅝	⅝	Chi & E Ill	1	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
5⅝	1⅜	Chi & E Ill A	36	5⅜	4½	4¾	— ⅜
2⅞	⅞	Chi Great West	6	2½	2½	2½	

1941 High	1941 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
10½	3⅞	Chi Great W pf	36	9⅞	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅜
8¼	5	Chi Mail O (¼e)	2	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
16¼	9½	Chi Pneu Tool 1g	48	16⅞	16⅛	16¼	+ ¼
44½	37½	Chi P T cv pf (3)	1	42	42	42	
53	49	C P T pr pf(2½)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
⅛	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	4	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 6% pf	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
⅜	⅛	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jul 15
9½	8⅛	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	Jun 25
14¼	10¾	Chickasha (¼g)	1	12½	12¼	12¼	
2⅞	1⅛	Childs Co	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	
72⅛	55⅛	Chrysler (3g)	31	56⅜	56	56	— ⅛
10¾	8¾	City I & F (.60g)		10⅜	10¼	10⅜	Jul 15
3	2¼	City Stores	18	3	2¾	3	+ ⅜
38	30¼	Clark Equip 1½g	7	38	37½	37½	+ ½
33¾	24½	Clev Gr Br(.80g)	5	31¼	30¼	31¼	+1
40	26⅞	Climax M (1.20)	7	38⅞	38⅜	38⅜	
35	28½	Cluett P (1¼g)	7	34½	34¼	34¼	
106	87	Coca-Cola (1½g)	5	94	93½	93½	— ¾
62½	60	Coca-Cola A (3)	4	60½	60½	60½	Jul 15
14⅜	11½	Colgate-P (½a)	7	13⅜	13½	13½	
103½	100¾	Colg-P pf (4¼)	2	103	102⅜	103	Jul 15
30¼	18½	Collins & A 2½g	5	20⅜	20	20	— ⅛
20	14	Col Fuel & I ¾g	9	17	17	17	Jul 12
21¾	14¾	Col Br A (.90g)	6	17	16¾	17	Jul 15
21	14¾	Col Br B (.90g)	3	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
110	102½	Com T cv pf(4¼)	1	105¼	105¼	105¼	Jul 3
11½	8⅜	Coml Solv (¼g)	6	10⅜	10½	10½	
½	⅛	Com'th & South	66	½	½	½	
65⅜	49	Com&Sou pf (3)	6	63	61¾	61¾	—1¼
30⅛	24¼	Com Edis (1.80)	11	26⅜	26¼	26⅜	+ ¼
4	3	Conde Nast(½g)	1	3½	3½	3½	Jul 14
18½	14	Congoleum (1)	6	16¾	16⅜	16⅝	— ¼
35⅜	22½	Cons Airc (2g)	26	34⅜	33¼	33⅜	— ¾
15⅞	10½	Cons Cig (13¼e)	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
8⅛	5¾	Cons Cop (½g)	13	7⅞	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
23⅜	17¼	Cons Edison (2)	25	19⅝	19½	19½	
107⅜	95	Cons Ed pf (5)	6	100	99⅜	100	+ ⅛
1¼	½	Con Film Ind	4	½	½	½	— ⅛
11	7¼	Cons F pf (½k)	4	10⅜	10	10	— ⅜
3⅛	2¼	Cons Laundries	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jul 15
6½	5¼	Consol Oil (½)	21	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
2⅞	¾	Con RR Cuba pf	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jul 14
6⅛	2⅞	Consol'n Coal	43	6⅜	5⅞	6⅛	+ ⅜
26½	15¼	Consol'n Coal pf	4	27½	26½	27	+1¼
106⅜	99	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	100	100	100	Jul 11
16¼	12½	Container (½g)	6	16	16	16	
14¾	7⅜	Cont Bak (A)	21	14	13½	13¾	— ⅛
1⅛	½	Cont Bak (B)	142	⅞	½	½	— ⅛
102	1⅔	Cont Bak pf (8)	8	102	101	101¼	— ¾
40½	31⅝	Cont Can (1g)	7	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ¼
87⅜	63⅜	Cont Dia F (1)	1	8½	8½	8½	Jul 14
42	35¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	41¾	41⅜	41½	— ½
4½	2⅝	Cont Motors	29	3½	3⅜	3½	
25⅛	17⅜	Cont O Del (1½g)	18	25	24½	25	+ ⅛
23½	15½	Cont Steel (½g)	1	18	18	18	
18⅞	13	Cop'weld (.40g)	17	16¾	16⅛	16⅛	
56	52	Cop'weld pf(2½)	2	54	54	54	Jul 11
50⅜	42¼	Corn Prods (3)	6	50½	50½	50½	+ ⅜
47⅜	33¼	Coty Inc (¼g)	16	4	4	4	
⅞	½	Coty Internat'l		¼	¼	¼	
19⅞	13	Crane Co (.80e)	1	16½	16½	16½	— ½
19	14⅞	C of Wheat(1.60)	1	17	17	17	Jul 14
9	4⅜	Crosley Corp	5	8⅞	8½	8⅝	— ⅜
27⅜	19⅜	Crown C&S(¼g)	5	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅜
45½	39¾	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	3	42	42	42	
15⅜	11⅛	Crown Zel (¾g)	5	14	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅜
47¼	35½	Crucible Steel	35	43¼	42⅛	42¼	—1⅛
98½	82	Crucible pf (5)	3	91½	90½	90½	—1¼
5½	3½	Cuban-Am Sug	15	5¼	5	5	— ¼
58	41⅞	Cuban-AS pf 5½	1	58	58	58	Jul 14
16½	11½	Cudahy Pack	11	14	14	14	Jul 15
25	19⅞	Cuneo Pr (1½)	7	21¼	19⅞	21¼	Jul 15
1⅞	⅞	Curtis Publish	6	1	1	1	
45	38¼	Curtis P pf(¾k)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	Jul 7
34¾	28	Curtis P p pf (3)	4	30½	29¾	30½	+ ¾
9⅝	7¼	Curtiss-W

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Atlantic City Official Tax Charge Heard

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAMDEN, N. J., July 16—Enoch L. ("Nucky") Johnson, Republican overlord of Atlantic City, collected as high as $1,200 a week from the numbers racket in his home city and failed to properly report his income for 1935, 1936 and 1937 in accordance with Federal law, according to Joseph W. Burns, special assistant to the United States Attorney General in outlining the case against Mr. Johnson when testimony began in the United States District Court here yesterday. A jury of eight men and four women are hearing the testimony before Judge Albert B. Maris. Mr. Burns declared that Mr. Johnson's aim was to make Atlantic City the "Monte Carlo of America" and a "wide-open town."

Permitted Gamblers

"He permitted gamblers to come to Atlantic City and operate," Mr. Burns continued, "and he undertook to give them protection from arrest. He decided that would be a lucrative source of income for himself."

Mr. Johnson, who has long been treasurer of Atlantic County, was receiving money from six independent numbers-game operators in 1933, and they were paying him $125 a week each, Mr. Burns declared. To further this illegal gambling, he charged, Mr. Johnson named a police vice squad, the purpose of which was "not to eliminate gambling, but to control it," Mr. Burns continued. Raids were permitted, he said, and fines imposed, but operators of the gambling games were allowed to deduct the amount of their fines from their alleged weekly payments to Mr. Johnson for protection.

Mr. Burns charged that Mr. Johnson failed to report in his income tax return approximately $200,000 he received during the three years under review.

Charged With Fraud

Joseph A. Corio, a one-time friend of Mr. Johnson and who was indicted in 1939 with Mr. Johnson on a charge of income tax fraud, called to the stand, testified that as counsel for Anthony P. Miller, building contractor who erected the $1,000,000 Atlantic City station of the Pennsylvania-Reading Seashore Lines, he had arranged with Mr. Johnson that the latter would get three-fifths of the net profit of the contract if the Atlantic City political boss used his influence successfully to the end that Mr. Miller got the job. He got it, and the money was paid, but Mr. Johnson said nothing about it in his income tax returns for that year, Mr. Burns added.

Mr. Burns said Mr. Johnson had been invited three times to appear before internal revenue agents and explain his income tax returns, but failed to do so. The Government held that this indicated deliberate and therefore, criminal evasion of the tax laws.

Steel Industry's Pay Rolls Soar

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Iron and Steel Institute reported almost 11,000 new employees had been added to steel industry pay rolls in May, boosting employment to a new peak of 632,000, compared with 510,000 in May, 1940.

The Institute said the May pay roll aggregated $115,267,000, compared with $108,557,000 in April and $75,184,000 in May, 1940.

The report estimated that wage-earning employees received 98.1 cents an hour in May and worked an average of 39.7 hours a week for an indicated weekly wage of nearly $39.

May, 1940, hourly earnings were 85.1 cents and the average work-week 35.7 hours, the Institute said.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Per-riod	Pay-able	Hldrs. of Record
Allentn-BGas7 pf	87½c	Q Aug. 9	July 31
Cen Rib Mills pf	$1.75	Q Sep. 1	Aug. 20
Cerro de Pasco Cop	$1	Aug. 1	July 16
Cin I Ter RR pf	$2	S Aug. 1	July 21
C N Bk&Tr (Chic)	$1	Q Aug. 1	July 21
Do		Q Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Conn R P Co.6pf	$1.50	Q Sep. 2	Aug. 15
Dep Ins Sh Ser"A"	6¾c	Aug. 1	July 1
Elizabeth & Trenton RR Co	$1	S Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Do 5 pf	$1.25	S Oct. 1	Sep. 20
Fiduciary Corp	$1	Q Aug. 1	July 1
Froedtert Gr & M Do pf	20c 30c	July 31 Q July 31	July 15 July 15
Goodyear T & R Do cum conv pf	25c $1.25	Q Sep. 15 Q Sep. 15	Aug. 15 Aug. 15
Greenfield G Lt pf	75c	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Harrisburg Gas Co., 7 pf	$1.75	Q Oct. 15	Sept. 30
Hydro-Elec Sec Corp., 5 pf "B"	25c	S Aug. 1	July 15
Inc Investors	17c	July 30	July 3
Ironite Ironer Do	10c 20c	Aug. 1 Q Aug. 1	July 15 July 15
Leb V G Co., 6 pf	75c	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Linc All R&T Co	37½c	Q Aug. 1	July 21
do cum conv pf	50c	Q Aug. 1	July 21
Lone Star Gas	20c	Aug. 22	July 22
Mid W. Rub Recl. do pf	50c $1	Q Sep. 2	Aug. 21 Aug. 20
Mo-Kansas Trust Co. N. J.	10c	S Aug. 1	July 21
Nat City Bk (NY)	50c	S Aug. 1	July 12
O'Brien G M. Ltd	5c	July 31	July 10
Outlet Co 1st pf Do 2nd pf	$1.75 $1.50	Q Aug. 1 Q Aug. 1	July 21 July 21
Pierce Governor&Co	30c	July 28	July 18
R'side Cem 1st pf	$1.50	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Super Mold Corp	50c	Q July 15	July 8
Scruggs-Van-B Inc	25c	July 25	July 8
Thatcher Mfg Co pf	$3.50		
	90c	Q Aug. 15	July 31
Union Oil (Cal)	25c	Q Aug. 9	July 10
United Corp, Ltd $1.50 A	38c	Q Aug. 15	July 31
Wash Gas Light Co do $4.50 cum conv pf	37½c	Q Aug. 1	July 15
Westvaco Chlor do pf	$1.12½ 35c $1.12½	Q Aug. 11 Q Aug. 1	July 31 July 10

Mead Corp. Net

CINCINNATI (AP) — Mead Corporation, paper manufacturer of Chillicothe, O., reported consolidated net profit of $404,321 for three four-week periods ended June 14, equal to 48 cents per common share, against $324,020 or 38 cents per share a year ago.

For six four-week periods ended June 14 the net was $776,358 or 89 cents a share, compared with $681,531 or 76 cents in 1940.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
2 3¼s 4-543	106.21	106.21	106.23
1 3s 48-46	110.13	110.13	110.13
50 4¼s 52-47	119.13	119.13	119.13
6 2½s 54-52	106.2	105.31	106.2
108 2s 55-53	105.1	104.31	105.1
26 2⅞s 60-55	111.17	111.14	111.14
10 2½s 58-56	104.21	104.19	104.20
14 2¾s 65-60	111.15	111.13	111.13

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s 64-44	107.1	107.1	107.1

New York City Bonds

13 3s 80	104½	104⅜	104⅜

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1,000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany cv 5s 44	90⅜	90¼	90¼
9 Alleghany cv 5s 49	77¾	77¾	77¾
11 Alleghany 5s 50 st	58¼	58	58
2 Allied Strs 4½s 51	104	104	104
9 Allis Chalm cv 4sc 52	108⅜	108⅛	108⅛
19 Am & For P 5s 2030	58¼	57⅞	58¼
2 Am I G Chem 5½s49	102⅜	102¼	102¼
6 Am T & T 5½s 43	101⅞	101½	101½
1 Am T & T 3¼s 66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4 Am T & T 3¼s 61	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
404 Am T & T 3s 56	112⅜	111⅞	111⅞
3 Arm Del 4s 57	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
2 Arm Del 4s 55	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
27 AT&SF 4s 95	109½	109½	109½
8 AT&SF 4s '95 reg	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
10 AT&SF aj 4s 95 st	91¼	91¼	91¼
1 AT&SF 4s 1905-55	100	100	100
2 AT&SF 4½s 48	104⅛	104	104⅛
3 Atl & Cha AL 5s 44	101½	101⅜	101⅜
14 Atl & Birm 4s 33	16½	16⅛	16⅞
7 A C Line 1st 4s 52	79	78½	79
20 A C Line 4½s 64	65⅞	65⅜	65¾
39 A C Line 5s 45	90	90	90
1 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48	37¼	37¼	37¼
20 Atl Gu & WI 5s 59	99	99	99
2 Atl Refin 3s 53	105⅝	105⅜	105⅜
10 B&O 1st mtg 4s st	65	65	65
1 B&O 95 st A	35	35	35
2 B&O 95 st C	39¼	39⅛	39¼
3 B&O 2000 st D	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞
7 B&O 96 st F	35	35	35
53 B&O cv 60 st	32	31¾	31⅞
27 B&O 4s 48	64½	64	64½
3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st	53¾	53¾	53¾
17 B&OS W 50 st	45	45	45
1 Bell TPa 5s 60 C	133	133	133
5 BenefIndLoan 2¼s 50	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞
1 Beth Stl 3½s 52	106½	106½	106½
17 Beth Stl 3¼s 59	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Beth Stl 3¼s 65	106¼	106	106
5 Beth Stl 3s 60	104	104	104
19 Boston&Me 4½s 70	31½	31⅛	31½
1 Boston&Me 4s 60	70⅜	70⅜	70⅜
2 Bos & NY AirL 4s 55	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
3 Bkly UnEl 1st 5s 50	104	104	104
1 Bkly Un Gas 6s 48	109¾	109¾	109¾
2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45	109¾	109¾	109¾
11 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50	93⅛	93	93⅛
7 Buf R&P 5s 57	43	42¾	43
1 Bur C R&No 5s 34ct	65	65	65
5 Bush Term 5s 55	54⅝	54⅝	54⅝
1 Bush T Bldg 5s 60	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞
5 Cal Ore Pow 4s 66	108	108	108
3 Can Nat 5s 69 Oct	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s 51	99½	99½	99½
6 Can Nor 6½s 46	109	109	109
24 Can Pac 5s 44	105	104½	105
11 Can Pac 4½s 46	88¾	87¾	88¾
20 Can Pac4s perp	64¼	64	64
1 Carthage&Adir 4s 81	50	50	50
3 Celanese 3s 55	99¾	99¾	99¾
3 Celotex 4½s 47 ww	96¾	96⅝	96⅝
2 Cen of Ga 5s 59 C	4½	4½	4½
42 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45	16⅜	15½	15⅝
11 Cen Pac 5s 60	55	54½	54½
3 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	71½	71½	71½
1 CRR&B of Ga 5s 42	78⅜	78⅜	78⅜
27 Cen RRNJ 5s 87	19⅝	19	19¼
10 Cen RRNJ 4s 87	17¾	17¼	17¼
7 Certain-td 4½s 57	88	87¾	87¾
7 C&O 4½s 92	134	134	134
2 C&O 3½s 97 D	105	104⅞	105
10 ChiAlton 3s 49	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
10 CB&Q rfg 5s 71	84¼	83	83
39 CB&Q 4½s 77	74½	73½	73¾
4 CB&Q gen 4s 58	82¼	82	82¼
14 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	98½	97¾	98½
6 CB&Q 3½s Ill 49	93½	93⅜	93½
1 Chi&Ill Inl 4s 97	29⅝	29	29¼
3 Chi Gt West 4s 88	67⅝	67⅜	67⅜
87 CMSP&Pac 5s 75	12⅜	12⅛	12¼
40 CMSP&P cl 5s 2000	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10 CM&SP 4½s 89C	41¼	41⅛	41¼
4 CM&SP 4½s 89E	41¼	41¼	41¼
5 CM&SP gen 4s 89	40⅛	40⅛	40⅛
5 Chi&NW 6½s 3 6	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜
20 ChiGNW rfg 5s 2037	21¼	20⅞	20⅞
5 Chi&NW 4¾s 87	28¾	28¾	28¾
45 ChiNW cv 4½s 49	2¼	2¼	2¼
6 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	20⅜	20½	20½
31 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	20¾	20½	20⅝
10 Chi&NW 4s 87	28¼	28¼	28¼
3 Chi Ry 5s 27	45	44⅝	45
8 CRI&P 4½s 52A	15⅛	15	15⅛
1 CRI&P 4½s 52A ct	14	14	14
10 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	23⅜	23⅛	23⅜
45 CRI&P 4s 88 ct reg	20	19½	19½
44 CRI&P rfg 4s 34	13½	13⅜	13½
30 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	12⅝	12¼	12¼
14 Ch Un Sta 3⅜s 63	108½	108⅛	108⅛
2 Ch Un Sta 3½s 63	102½	102½	102½
1 Ch&W Ind 4½s 62	97½	97½	97½
1 Ch&W Ind 4s 52	94½	94½	94½
2 Childs Co 5s 43	42	42	42
1 CCC&StL 4½s 77	58	58	58
4 CCC&StL gen 4s 93	76¼	76¼	76¼
2 Clev Sh Line 4½s 61	80	80	80
11 ClevUn Term 5½s 72	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞
4 Clec Un Term 5s 73	76	75¾	75¾
2 Clev Un Term 4½s 77C	68	68	68
2 Col F&I 5s 70	81¼	81	81¼
18 Col & So 4½s 80	23¼	23¼	23¾
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	103¼	103⅜	103⅜
5 Col&So Oh El 3½s 70	109½	109½	109½
11 Coml Mack in 69ww	50½	49½	49½
2 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68	109½	109½	109½
18 Comwlth Ed cv 2¾s 58	111	110½	111
10 Con Edis 3½s 48	106½	106½	106½
2 Cons Edis 3½s 58	109¼	109¼	109¼
5 Con Oil cv 3½s 51	104½	104½	104½
2 Consol'n Coal 5s 60	84	84	84
1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66	109½	109½	109½
5 Contin'tal Oil 2¾ 48	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
6 Crane 2¾s 50	101½	101½	101½
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	20⅞	20¾	20¾
7 CubaNoRy5½s42rct	18½	18½	18½
3 Cuba RR 7½s 46	21	21	21
1 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞
4 Cuba RR 5s 52	23	23	23
2 Cuba RR 5s 52 rct	24	24	24
1 Del P&L 4¼s 69	104¾	104¾	104¾
14 Del & Hud rfe 4s 43	53⅜	53⅛	53⅛
3 D&RG 4½s 36	15⅜	15¼	15¼
6 D&RG 4s 36	15½	15⅜	15½
5 D&RG West 5s 55	2½	2½	2½
21 D&RG West 5s 78	15¼	15¼	15¼
29 Det Ed 3s 70	107	107	107
6 Dow Chem 2¼s 50	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Duquesne Lt 3½s 65	105¾	105¾	105¾
5 Erie rfg 5s 67	30½	30¼	30½
13 Erie rfg 5s 75	30¼	30	30
7 Erie 1st 4s 96	91½	91½	91½
5 Erie gen lien 4s 96	58	58	58
10 Erie cv 4s 53	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
1 Erie cv 4s 53D	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛
2 Fed Lt & T 6s 54B	102	102	102
11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s 49	96⅞	95	96¾
1 Goodrich 4½s 65	106¾	106¾	106¾
7 Gt Nor P 4½s 53	105	104¾	104¾
2 Gt Nor 4½s 76 D	92¼	92¼	92¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s 77	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s 61	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Gt Nor 4s 46 G	102½	102¼	102½
1 Gt Nor 4s 46 H	97¾	97⅝	97⅝
2 Gt Nor 3¾s 67	82¾	82⅛	82⅛
20 G Bay & W deb B	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1 Gulf M & N 5s 50	88	88	88
2 Gulf M & Oh 4s 75	71¾	71¾	71¾
4 Gulf M & Oh inc 2015	47¾	47¾	47¾
3 Hoe & Co 1st mtg 44	98⅛	98	98⅛
3 Houst'n Oil Text 4s 54	103¼	103⅛	103⅛
6 Hudson Coal 5s 62 A	38	38	38
25 Hud & Man rfg 5s 57	44¾	44½	44⅝
11 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s 81	103½	103¼	103¼
13 Ill Cen 4s 52	44⅞	44	44
8 Ill Cen 4s 53	44¼	44	44⅛
55 Ill Cen rfg 4s 55	44	43½	43½
30 Ill Cen 4¾s 66	46	45½	45⅝
3 Ill Cen Litch 3s 51	61¼	61¼	61¼
3 Ill Cen Louis 3½s 53	58	58	58
3 Ill Cen Stl 3½s 51	47	47	47
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s 63A	48¾	48⅝	48⅝
3 IC&CSL&NO 4½s 63	44½	44⅜	44⅜
2 Ind Ill & Iowa 4s 50	73½	73½	73½
6 Inland Stl 3s 61	106½	106½	106½
5 Inspirat C Con 4s 52	100¼	100¼	100¼
11 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s 52	19	19	19
3 Int Hydro El cv 6s 44	38½	38¼	38½
3 Int Paper 5s 47	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Int Rys C Am 5s 72	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
1 Int T&T 4½s 52	42¼	42¼	42¼
21 Int T&T 5s 55	45	44¾	45
1 Jones&LaughSt3¼s61	98¼	98¼	98¼
1 KCFt&Mem4s36	49	49	49
6 Lac Gas 6s 42A	71½	71½	71½
10 Lac Gas 6s 42 B	79½	79½	79½
26 Las Gas 5½s 53	78¼	77	77
3 Lac Gas 5½s 60 D	77½	77½	77½
8 L S & M S 3½s 97	90	89⅝	90
131 Lautaro Nit inc 75	29	28¼	29
20 Les & N Y 4s 45	50	49	49¾
5 Les & NY 4s 45 reg	40	40	40
2 Leh C&N 4½s 54A	78	77⅞	78
8 Leh C&N 4½s 54C	75	74½	75
1 Leh Val Coal 6s 43 st	102	102	102
6 Leh Val Coal 5s 54 st	68	67¾	68
7 Leh Val Term 5s 54	48	48	48
24 Leh Val NY 4½s 50	49	48⅝	49
4 Lehish Val 5s 2003 st	37	36¾	36¾
11 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st	34⅜	34¼	34⅜
12 Leh Val4½s2003 st reg	32¼	32	32¼
21 Leh Val 4s 2003 st	32⅛	31¾	31¾
3 Leh Val Term 5s 51	55	55	55
1 Libby McN&L 4s 55	107	107	107
2 Liggett & M 5s 51	126⅜	126⅜	126⅜
5 Long Dock 3¾s 50	97¼	96¾	97¼
3 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	96⅜	96½	96½
2 Long Isl rfg 4s 49 st	96¾	96¾	96¾
1 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87¼	87¼	87¼
10 Lou&N 4½s 2003	97½	97⅜	97½
1 Louis & N 1st 4s 2003	93¼	93¼	93¼
2 Louis & N 4s 60 B	107	107	107
20 Louis & N 3¾s2003	87	86¾	87
1 L&NAt Knox&Cin4s55	108½	108½	108½
1 Manati Sug 4s '57	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
23 Mich Con Gas 4s '63	107	107	107
11 Midland RRNJ 5s '40	43¾	42	43¾
3 Mil&Nor cn 4½s '39	36¾	36¾	36¾
5 MSP&SSM gtd 5s '38	113¾	113⅜	113⅜
25 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	113¼	111½	113⅝
25 M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	29⅝	29	29
21 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	11½	11½	11½
4 M-K-T 4½s '78	25¾	25½	25¾
59 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	38	37⅜	37½
25 Mo Pac 6s '65 A	28½	28¼	28¼
135 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	28½	28¼	28¾
3 Mo Pac 5s 77 F ct	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞
33 Mo Pac 5s 78 G	33	29	28¾
11 Mo Pac 5s 80 H	29¾	29¼	29¼
44 Mo Pac 5s 81 I	28¾	28¼	28¾
31 Mo Pac gen 4s 75	2¼	2⅛	2⅛
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s60	111¾	111¾	111¾
3 Mor & Essex 5s 55	42¼	42¼	42¼
5 Mor & Essex 4½s 55	38¾	38¼	38¼

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
14 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	41¼	41¼	41¼
1 Mount StT&T 3¼s 68	110½	110½	110½
11 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60	105½	105½	105½
8 Natl Steel 3s 65	106	105¾	106
2 NEngT&T 4½s 61B	126¼	126¼	126¼
2 NJ Pow & L 4½s 60	109	108¾	108¾
3 N O Gt Nor 5s 83	75	75	75
2 N Ori & NE 4½s 52	72½	72½	72½
9 N Ori Term 4s 53	75	74¾	74¾
2 NO Tex&M 5½s 54	46¾	46⅝	46¾
3 NO Tex & M 4½s 56	43⅝	43½	43½
12 NY&GreenwdL5s46	60	59½	60
2 NY & Lon Br 4s 41	94½	94½	94½
1 NY & Putnam 4s 93	50¼	50¼	50¼
29 NYC rfg 5s 2013	62⅛	61¾	61¾
19 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57	56¾	56¾
5 NYC cn 4s 98	62	61¼	61¾
21 NYC 3¾s 48	93¼	93¼	93¼
6 NYC cv 3¼s 52	61	60¾	61
5 NYC&HR 3½s 97	81¼	81⅛	81⅛
2 NYC La Sh 3½s 98	66	65	66
2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	60	60	60
7 NYChi&StL 5½s 74A	75	74	74
12 NYChi&StL 6s 41	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛
30 NYChi&StL 4½s 78	63⅜	62¾	62¾
4 NYChi&StL 4s 78	94¼	94¼	94¼
37 NY Connect 3½s 65	102	101⅞	102
7 NY Dock Co 4s 51	63¼	62¾	63¼
5 NY Edis 3¼s 65	109⅛	109⅛	109⅛
6 NY Edis 3¼s 66	109¾	109	109
2 NY Lack&W 4s 73A	53¾	53¾	53¾
16 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	30¼	29⅞	30
38 NYNH&H 4½s 67	29⅛	29	29
2 NYNH&H 4s 55	27	27	27
8 NYNH&H 4s 56	27	27	27
8 NY O&W rfg 4s 92	7⅞	7¼	7¼
2 NY W&Bost 4½s 46	4	4	4
12 NY S&W rfg 5s 37	36¾	36½	36¾
7 Niag Sh cv 5½s 50	104	103¾	103¾
1 Norf & W 4s 96	126	126	126
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047C	57¼	57¼	57¼
1 Nor Pac 5s 2047D	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
5 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	52⅜	52⅛	52⅛
14 Nor Pac 4s 97	75½	75	75
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67	110½	110½	110½
3 Ogden&LCha 4s 48	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
2 Ohio Ed 4s 67	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
52 Ohio Ed 4s 65	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛
3 Oklahoma G&E 3¾'66	109	109	109
2 Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	107	107	107
1 Otis Steel 4½s'62 A	81	81	81
5 Pac Gas & El 3½s'66	110¼	110⅛	110⅛
4 Pac Gas & El 3s'66	112¾	112¾	112¾
1 Pa Pict cv 3¼s'47	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛
8 Pen P&Lt 4½s'74	109⅜	109¼	109⅜
7 Pen RR gen 5s'68	112	112	112
2 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞
7 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	93⅞	93¾	93⅞
2 Pen RR 3½s'70	95¾	95½	95K
3 Pere Marq 5s'56	76	76	76
7 Pere Marq 4s'56	65⅜	65⅜	65⅜
5 Phil Bal&Wash 4s'43	107¼	107¼	107¼
4 Phil Elec 3½s'67	110½	110½	110½
64 Ph Read C&I cv 6s'49	7	6⅞	6⅞
35 Ph Read C&I 5s'73	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞
15 Phillips Pet 1¾s'51	105⅛	105	105
2 PCC & St L 4½s'77	103¾	103¾	103¾
2 Pitts Steel 4½s'56	99⅞	99¾	99¾
4 Pitts & WVa 4½s'58 A	64½	64½	64½
5 Pitt & WVa 4½s 59B	64¼	64¼	64¼
29 Pitt&WVa 4½s 60C	64¾	64½	64¾
11 Portl Gen E4½s 60	84¾	84½	84½
7 Pressed Stl C 5s 51	95¾	95¾	95¾
10 Pratt Bak 5s 48	104½	104½	104½
10 Readg 4½s 97 A	83	82½	83
2 Republic Steel 4½s 61	104¼	104¼	104¼
1 Rio Gr West 1st4s39	45	45	45
159 Rio Gr W cl 4s 49	12	11⅜	12
17 RI Ark & La 4½s34	15⅞	15¾	15¾
24 Rutland 1st 4½s 41	7¼	7	7⅛
1 Rutland Can 4s 49	6⅞	6¾	6¾
1 Saginaw Bay W 4½s 66	92	92	92
53 StLIM&S 4s R&G 33	75	75	75
6 StL Pub Svc 5s 59	80	80	80
16 St L S F 5s 50 B	16⅜	16¼	16¼
24 St L S F 4½s 78	16½	16¼	16½
8 St S F 4½s 78 ct st	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
54 St L S F 4s 50 A	15⅜	15¼	15¼
1 St L S F 4s 50 A ct	14¾	14¾	14¾
1 St L SW 5s 52	35	35	35
200 St L SW rfg 5s 90	21¼	20¼	21
18 St L SW 1sbt 4s 89	77¾	77	77¾
18 St L SW 2nd 4s 89	56	56	56
4 StP&KC ShL 4½s 41	113⅜	111¼	111¼
1 StPaul Un Dep 5s 72	111¼	111¼	111¾
34 Seab A L cn 6s 45	95	94¾	95
4 Seab A L cn 4s 45	8⅜	8⅛	8¼
27 Sea A L 6s 45 ct	7½	7¾	7¾
4 Sea A L rfg 4s 59	5½	5½	5½
1 Sea A L rfg 4s 59 ct	5	5	5
6 Sea-All Fla 6s 35A ct	3⅜	3	3⅜ 3⅝
5 Shell Un 2¾s 61	99¾	99¾	99¾
2 Shell Un 2½s 54	98¾	98¾	98¾
8 Socony-Vac 3s 64	107	107	107
5 So Bell T & T 3s 79	108½	108½	108½
28 Sou Pac 4½s 68	52½	52⅛	52⅜
65 Sou Pac 4½s 81	52⅜	51⅞	52
1 So Pac 4½s 69	52½	52¼	52½
80 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	66¼	66½
16 So Pac cl 4s49	49¼	49	49¼
55 So Pac 3¾s 46	70¾	70½	70½
35 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	54⅛	53¾	53¾
6 South Ry 6½s 56	87¾	87⅝	87¾
7 South Ry gen 6s 56	87¾	87¾	87¾
27 South Ry cn 5s 94	90⅝	90½	90½
5 South Ry gen

Commerce and Finance

President Talks Rent Control; Sees New Tax Bill Every Year

Business and Industry

Standard Oil Net First Half $2.90 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey estimates that its net earnings for the first six months of this year were $79,000,000 after all charges and reserves, and after allowing for income taxes based on the Revenue Act of 1940. This is equivalent to about $2.90 each on the 27,278,666 capital shares outstanding.

These figures, explained the company, include the sales volume for May, but that business done in June is estimated. The total also represents earnings of the companies that were included in the consolidated statement for 1940. That report included subsidiary companies, both foreign and domestic, the common stocks of which are more than 50 per cent owned, but excluded all subsidiary companies in Continental Europe, Great Britain, and North Africa.

At the last annual meeting of the company, on June 3, W. S. Farish, president, said, in answer to a stockholder's question, that the company's business this year had been very good, as was the case in the corresponding first half of 1940. With tentative returns for the first four months in hand, he said, it looked as though earnings for the first six months would run between $75,000,000 and $80,000,000.

A year ago, Mr. Farish estimated that the earnings of the company for the first half of 1940 were approximately $85,000,000, or $3.12 a share on the capital stock. At that time, however, he warned that earnings for the last half of 1940 would not be so good.

Final figures for all of 1940 showed a net income of $123,886,346, or $4.54 a share on the outstanding capital stock.

Argentine Trade Declines Sharply First Six Months

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—A decline of 50 per cent in volume and 21 per cent in value of Argentine exports during the first six months of 1941 compared with the same period in 1940 was reported to the Ministry of Finance by the National Department of Statistics.

Volume was 3,171,000 tons against 6,370,000 tons the first half last year, while value declined from 925,012,000 pesos (about $220,240,950) to 730,446,000 pesos (about $173,915,710).

The decrease was attributed in part to a shortage of shipping facilities on account of the war and a decline in the sales of such products as cereals and linseed.

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SPRINGFIELD RUTLAND PROVIDENCE

New Passenger Car Registration Record

By the Associated Press

Detroit

New passenger car registrations during May totaled 515,034 units to top all previous records for any one month in the automobile industry's history, according to R. L. Polk & Company. The figures compare with 489,074 reported for April of this year and 481,675 tabulated for April, 1929.

For the five-months' period from January through May, pasenger car registrations totaled 2,023,811 units, an increase of 35.2 per cent over the same period last year, the statistical agency reported.

Truck registrations for May numbered 71,170 units, topping April of this year by 901. For the five-months' period, truck registrations were 326,849 units, a gain of 32 per cent over the like period of 1940.

Japanese Industry Seen Deteriorating Under Strain of War

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said available statistics indicated that Japanese industry "is slowly deteriorating under the continual strain of the struggle in China."

"Factors responsible for the volume decline in output of Japan's industry during the year were reported as shortages of skilled labor, materials, fuel and electricity," a press release said.

Heavy industries, the statement added, were handicapped mostly by lack of materials, while consumer goods industries were affected by loss of foreign markets and restrictions on sales at home.

Decrease production was indicated particularly for cotton, silk, and rayon textiles, cement, ammonia sulphate, paper and sugar. Output of wheat flour increased slightly last year and mining also gained. An official index of Japan's industry compiled by the Japanese Ministry of Commerce and Industry was 174.9 per cent of the 1931-33 average during the first nine with 179.9 in a similiar part of 1939.

No official figures were available for the last three months of 1940, but the American Commerce Department said that since conditions grew worse toward the end of the year, "it is evident that industrial output for the year was considerably lower than shown by available statistics."

New Life Insurance Has 8 P. C. Increase

NEW YORK (AP)—The Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported that new life insurance in June aggregated $649,617,000 compared with $596,927,000 in June, 1940, an increase of 8.8 per cent.

New business for the first six months increased 2.8 per cent, totaling $3,780,738,000 against $3,676,054,000 in the corresponding 1940 period.

United Fruit Net In Half Year Up

United Fruit Company's net profits before income taxes for the six months ended July 5, 1941, are officially estimated at $10,729,000. This compares with indicated $9,379,000 for the corresponding six months of 1940, deducting September quarter estimated from nine months' return.

On 2,922,000 shares, indicated six months net in 1941 is equal to $3.67 a share compared to $3.20 in the preceding year.

U. S. Aircraft Output Boosted By Auto Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DETROIT—The Ford Motor Co. has started producing the first of its Pratt & Whitney aircraft engines and it would not be surprising to see an output of 10 motors a day reached by September, according to an article in the current issue of American Machinist.

Furtherfore, the article states, Packard will begin assemblies of Rolls-Royce engines the end of this month and an annual production rate of 800 will be attained by the end of the year. Sometime in the fall Studebaker will start production of Wright engines in plants at Chicago, Fort Wayne and South Bend. Buick also will be producing its first engines by fall. Fisher Body will begin parts manufacture in August, reaching top operations in December.

Progress Rapid

American Machinist points out that all this is being accomplished although only eight months have passed since Mr. Knudsen outlined his bomber subassembly program to the automotive industry. That is a relatively short time for tooling up a completely new program of the dimensions proposed. "And one should remember," it is stated, "that the program is planned and dictated by Washington. As lessons are learned from the war, as the lend-lease requirements change and as defense needs unfold, new situations arise. But now that the procurement method is established and contractual relations between industry and the Government set up, things are happening."

As originally conceived, the plan was for large motor car makers to handle the major subassemblies and complete assemblies of aircraft, the responsibility for final bomber assemblies to be retained by aviation companies. But, the magazine says, Ford has prevailed in his wish to produce complete bombers as well as subassemblies. The Ford bomber plant at Willow Run will be of gargantuan proportions. Ready by next February, it will house huge framing fixtures, which are customarily located outdoors at West Coast factories. By summer, 1942, at least 40,000 men will be working at Willow Run. Ford now has orders for 2,000 bombers, of which 800 are to be assembled and the remaining 1,200 will be furnished in knocked-down form. More than 200 Ford engineers are making production studies for the bomber program.

Contracts Split Up

Subassemblies for the Martin two-engined bombers were split among three companies. Chrysler will make the nose and center-section fuselage, Hudson the rear fuselage section, and Goodyear the wings and landing gear. American Machinist says the Martin program has not made the same progress as the others due to the fact that before all the drawings for the Martin B-26 reached Chrysler and Hudson, a switch was made to a later model—the B-26B. While only a portion of the drawings for the new ship have arrived, tooling up is proceeding rapidly. Jigs and fixtures should be installed by fall and production should be going by the year-end. This program has as its goal 100 bombers a month.

Another case where the model was changed after subcontracts were placed is that of Murray Body and Briggs, which were to make the wing sections for the Douglas model A-20A two-engined bomber. Because of military expediency, Douglas is introducing a more powerfully engined model. This program is in the production planning and tooling phase, although so far as is known no contract or letter of intent for the new model has been received.

Power Production Makes New High

NEW YORK (AP)—Rebounding sharply from the holiday let-down, electric power production for the week ended July 12 soared to a new high record of 3,141,158,000 kilowatt hours, the Edison Electric Institute reported.

Compared with the previous week's output of 2,866,865,000 (revised) the current production represents a rise of 9.6 per cent. In the corresponding period a year ago production was 2,651,626,000 kilowatt hours.

Percentage output gains over last year by major geographic divisions follow: New England, 20.1; Mid-Atlantic, 17.6; Central Industrial, 25.0; West Central, 17.4; Southern States, 21.0; Rocky Mountain, 4.1; Pacific Coast, 6.3.

Burlington Plans Issue

WASHINGTON—The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for authority to issue $9,387,000 of 1½ per cent equipment trust certificates. The railroad proposes to use the proceeds of the issue in connection with the purchase of 3,925 freight cars costing about $11,000,000.

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No Rubber Shortage Expected As Long as Sea Lanes Are Open

NEW YORK (The Special News Service)—As long as the bridge of cargo ships ferrying rubber here from the Far East keeps piling the stuff on American piers there will be no actual shortage of rubber in the United States.

That is the belief of local rubber experts.

There may be some scrimping here and there, with distribution "bugs" to unscramble as the Government seeks to build up its rubber reserve stocks.

Government rubber holdings, at the end of May totaled around 186,000 tons.

By the end of this year the Government hopes to have a reserve stock pile of 600,000 tons.

By the end of 1942, it plans on having a reserve pile of 1,200,000 tons.

Imports Exceed Demand

But thus far in the defense effort, despite widened use of rubber in armaments, arrivals of the commodity have substantially exceeded demand.

Rubber stocks in the hands of private companies, plus the Government holdings, aggregated around 364,000 tons at the beginning of last month.

Moreover, synthetic rubber plants, built in units producing 35,000 tons annually per unit, can be constructed in 16 or 18 months.

If arrivals of rubber here from the Far East suddenly should be stopped, the experts figure current supply stocks could be rationed to last 10 or 12 months.

There might be a tight three or four months, with increased use of reclaimed rubber while the construction was being completed on synthetic plants, but 18 months after stoppage of supplies, new plants would be in full swing and the squeeze would be over.

There would be plenty of rubber for everyone again.

The reason the Government is pursuing the policy of building up rubber reserve stocks instead of constructing a broad chain of synthetic plants immediately is that native rubber is cheaper than synthetic.

As long as peace continues in the Far East, with shipments coming through on schedule from British flag Malaya, Ceylon, Burma, India and North Borneo, and from the Netherlands East Indies, it would be uneconomical to build a huge string of synthetic plants which after the emergency would be undersold by the cheaper native rubber.

Reserves Increase

In the first five months of the year, rubber imports totaled more than 417,000 tons, or around 80,000 tons above consumption of 337,000 tons in the same period, and use in the first five 1941 months was the largest for any comparable period in history. In other words, around 80,000 tons of rubber were added to reserve stock piles between Jan. 1 and June 1.

In May alone, rubber imports totaled 101,000 tons, and consumption 71,000 tons, adding 30,000 tons to reserves.

Under Government control some curtailment of rubber consumption is planned from now on to permit more rapid building of reserves.

However, around three fourths of all United States rubber imports goes into automobile tires and, with a 20 to 50 per cent automobile production cut on the way, pressure from rubber manufacturers for the commodity for tires will be lessened.

In Majority of Years, Market Averages Found Rising in Early Summer Days

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Studying charts showing the market action of representative stocks from 1900 to date, William H. Griffiths, President of Research & Management Council, Inc., found interesting evidence of a possible trend.

In a majority of years, the market averages advanced during the early summer days.

Mr. Griffiths, whose company manages the investments of investment trust companies sponsored by Lord, Abbett & Company, Inc., had a study made. It showed:

In the period June 26 to August 15 of each year from 1921 to 1940 inclusive, the market rose in 15 of the 20 periods.

Over the longer term, 1900 to 1940 inclusive, the market rose 26 times and declined 15.

Thus, in 41 years, the odds have been nearly two to one and in 20 years, precisely three to one in favor of a rise.

The cumulative result of buying on June 26 and selling August 15 each year for 41 years is shown in a record of a hypothetical $1,000 purchase of the Dow Jones Industrial Averages starting June 26, 1900.

Appreciation would have carried the account to a value of $3,768 as of August 15, 1940.

Most of the gain would have occurred in the past 20 years; or from $1,157 to $3,768.

Asked if he believed the record showed a definite indication of seasonal trend during the early summer period, Mr. Griffiths said: "Give the market another 40 years for proving purposes, and maybe we could assume that there is such a thing as a seasonal trend.

"However, it does show one thing of interest and possible significance.

"It indicates that, contrary to general belief, stocks do not necessarily suffer during the dog days; in fact hot weather generally agrees with them."

Budd Says Railroad Expansion Program Has Broken Down

CHICAGO (AP)—Ralph Budd, transportation member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, declared that the railroads' equipment expansion program is falling down because needed materials can not be obtained.

Speaking before the American Short Line Railroad Association, Mr. Budd said that a year ago he had set 100,000 new cars, including 40,000 replacements, as the goal railroads should reach by Oct. 1, 1941, but he predicted they would fall 20,000 cars short.

"The orders were placed for these cars and also for necessary locomotives," Mr. Budd stated, "But I regret to say that the program has fallen down and is falling down."

He said that car manufacturers do not lack capacity or the willingness to build cars, and attributed the present "rate of interruption" to the shortage of material and to delays from strikes at car building and supply plants.

Mr. Budd added that unless material is released for railway use the program will fall down worse in the future, because the railways had hoped to add 120,000 cars to their ownership. Taking account of retirements this would mean a 160,000 car program between Oct. 1, 1941, and Oct. 1, 1942.

He said the average freight car is in transit only about 10 per cent of the time and suggested that through faster loading and unloading of freight cars the carrying capacity of existing railway cars could be lifted as much as 25 per cent.

Much Industrial Floor Space Seen Available

NEW YORK (AP)—Walter S. Schmidt of Cincinnati, president of the Society of Industrial Realtors, said that a survey of more than 50 selected industrial areas showed there was more than 90,000,000 square feet of unused industrial floor space available for use by defense industries.

Mr. Schmidt, in a report to the membership of the society at the opening of a two-day national conference, said that in the areas there was some 12,000,000 square feet of unused warehouse floor space also available.

Another speaker, George B. Robeson of Camden, N. J., said that the national defense program was being impeded by the wholesale building of new plants at a time when existing, unused factory space could be used.

Of the available floor space, the Schmidt report said, from 10 to 20 per cent was in the one-story factory type preferred and needed for straight-line production.

Business Failures Drop

NEW YORK, (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet reported commercial failures for the holiday week ended July 10 totaled 184, compared with 216 in the previous week and 261 in the corresponding week a year ago.

4 Groups May Bid On Utility Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—Financial circles heard four nationally known banking groups had been formed to bid on $33,000,000 of bonds and debentures of the Wisconsin Power & Light Co., an important unit in the Middle West System.

It was understood the financing, proceeds from which would be used to retire currently outstanding first mortgage 4s, would consist of $30,000,000 of first mortgage bonds and $3,000,000 of serial debentures.

One group was understood to be headed by Glore Forgan & Co. and Halsey, Stuart & Co., another included the First Boston Corp. and Blyth & Co., the third to be headed by Lehman Bros., and the fourth by Salomon Bros. & Hurtzler.

Smith, Burris Offering Domestic Finance Stock

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Smith, Burris & Co. is head of a banking group of 18 houses in 12 states offering a new issue of 40,000 shares of cumulative preference stock of Domestic Finance Corp. at $29.75 per share.

Members include J. S. Barr & Co., Ithaca, N. Y., George D. B. Bonbridge & Co., Rochester, N. Y., City Securities Corporation, Indianapolis, Couper-Eckenbeck Co. Inc., Minneapolis, Cummings Bros. Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., Fusz-Schmelzle & Co., St. Louis, R. H. Johnson & Co., New York City, MacColl, Fraser & Co., Providence, R. I., Mason, Moran & Co., Chicago, Berwyn T. Moore & Co. Inc., Louisville, Polk-Peterson Corporation, Des Moines, William N. Pope, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y. F. L. Putnam & Co. Inc., Boston, Ray, Johnson & Co. Sunbury Pa., Timberlake & Co., Portland, Maine, and J. L. Whalen Co., Lancaster, Pa.

Domestic Finance Corporation is one of the leading personal finance companies in the United States, operating 36 offices in nine states. For the fiscal year ended March 31, 1941, net earnings after taxes amounted to $950,801 as against $705,859 in 1940, and $618,596 in 1939.

In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941, Domestic Finance Corporation made 131,031 individual loans aggregating $22,945,888.

Rent Control, New Tax Bill Yearly Seen

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, July 16—Price control legislation, soon to be presented to Congress, will probably be divided into several bills to facilitate passage, President Roosevelt indicated at a press conference yesterday.

The "Baruch Plan" for overall freezing of prices as of a given date is considered shelved, following the President's comment that he had never heard of it.

The President said there was going to have to be a tax bill every year but that he had not discussed with Congressional leaders any possibility of increasing the pending measure to raise $3,500,000,000 in new revenue.

Mr. Roosevelt had conferred with Congressional and departmental fiscal experts earlier in the day on taxes and with Mr. Henderson and Wayne Coy of the Office of Emergency Management on price control.

The tax legislation was considered in a general way, he said. He added that there was no discussion of going beyond $3,500,000,000 and no decisions were reached. He answered in the negative a question asking whether the issue of compelling husbands and wives to file joint income tax returns had come up.

Would Also Curb Rent

Representative Robert L. Doughton, (D) of North Carolina, committee chairman, indicated upon leaving the White House, that the committee would probably be glad to follow the President's recommendation to leave additional basic work on taxes until next winter.

The tax bill is now in the hands of drafting clerks and is scheduled for presentation to the House around August 1.

While describing price control as a present topic of three-cornered conversation between Congress, OPACS chief Leon Henderson and himself, the President threw little light on the type of statute or statutes that may be asked to anchor down the cost of living in the face of threatened inflation.

He did say that he had always felt that if excessive prices on foodstuffs and clothing were curbed, excessive prices for rent should also be curbed.

He refused to commit himself, however, on the advisability of trying to control the wage level. In reply to a question on the subject he replied that he and his associates were trying to keep things pretty well in balance.

Real Estate Opposition

Elaborating on possible rent control, the President said that Congress might put a ceiling on rent increases, fixing the percentages they would be allowed to rise over some base period, perhaps the years 1938-39 or 1940. In the last war, the only rent control legislation Congress passed related to the District of Columbia where the population was swollen as it is today with hordes of war workers.

The President indicated that Congress this time might regulate rents in all areas subject to extreme housing pressure.

To date, the consumer advisers of OPM have recommended that localities rely on public opinion to keep rents within fair bounds in defense communities. In some places, the campaign method, reinforced by the threat of state "fair rent" legislation has been successful; in other places it has failed.

The President indicated that he expects strong opposition from real estate interests to any such legislation. Putting rent control in a separate bill, he hinted, might ease its way through Congress or at least not jeopardize other price control legislation.

$15,000,000 Issue By Remington Rand

WASHINGTON (AP)—Remington Rand, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has filed with the Securities Commission a registration statement covering $15,000,000 of 3¼ per cent 15-year sinking fund debentures, due July 1, 1956.

The company said that the proceeds, together with $3,000,000 of bank loans and other funds, would be used toward the redemption on Aug. 25, at 104 per cent, of $18,446,000 principal amount of 4¼ per cent 20-year debentures due in 1956.

Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, New York, will be the principal underwriter.

New Common Is Offered By Continental Baking

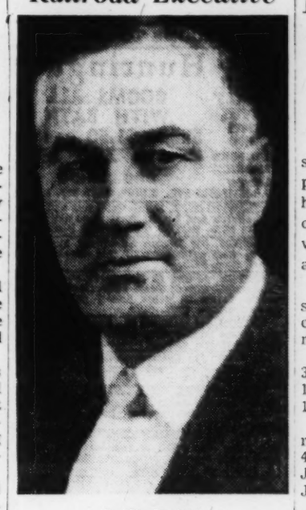
WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Stockholders of the Continental Baking Company today approved a proposal to retire 40 per cent of the preferred stock and exchange the present A and B shares for new common.

Under the plan the company will borrow funds to pay for the preferred through tenders to be invited at not more than $105 a share, including all claims for dividends. Each share of A stock will be exchanged for three shares of new common and each B share will be exchanged for one-tenth of a share of new common.

U. S. Buys Motorcycles

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—Indian Motocycle Company said the Government had ordered 5,000 special light Army motorcycles for Great Britain at a cost of $2,050,000. Deliveries will start in September and be completed in February.

Railroad Executive



J. W. Smith

Elected Chairman of the Eastern Railroads Conference Committee which is now handling the request of employee organizations for wage increases. He succeeds R. W. Brown who has been elected President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad. Mr. Smith is Vice-President and General Manager of the Boston & Maine Railroad and General Manager of the Maine Central Railroad.

North American Co. And SEC Work On Dissolution Dispute

WILMINGTON, Del. (AP)—Federal Court was informed that the Securities Exchange Commission and the North American Company are working on a compromise settlement of a dispute over the utility's right to dissolve an intermediate holding company against the SEC's wishes.

Counsel for the Commission, the utility and the subsidiary—the North American Light & Power Company—appeared before Judge John P. Nields and requested him to withhold decision until Aug. 15 on an injunction asked by the SEC.

Counsel for North American told the court that the majority stock the parent company holds in Light & Power would be voted only for adjournment when stockholders of the subsidiary meet here next Monday in a session adjourned from June 30. The new date for the stockholders' meeting was announced as Aug. 21.

The SEC asked the restraining order June 4, contending the voluntary breakup of Light & Power would hamper the SEC program toward integrating the Nation's utilities into closely-located systems that actually operate utilities.

North American challenged the right of the SEC to forbid it to move voluntarily in a direction the SEC had previously indicated would be desirable.

FHA Income in Year Totals $24,300,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Housing Administration had an income of $24,300,000 from insurance premiums, fees and investments during the fiscal year ended June 30, compared with operating expenses of $13,253,000, Administrator Abner H. Ferguson announced.

During the year, he said, work was begun on approximately 195,000 new small homes being financed through FHA-insured mortgages, with at least 85 per cent of the new construction located in areas where defense industry expansion had created housing demand.

He reported that during June the FHA received 28,896 small-home insurance applications totaling $135,522,775, compared with 31,741 applications for $147,478,327 in May.

Bank Loans Rise In July 9 Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks in 101 leading cities increased $37,000,000 in the week ended July 9.

The Federal Reserve Board said principle increases were $14,000,000 in New York City and $8,000,000 in the Chicago district.

The total of the loans in these cities was $5,935,000,000, which was $1,488,000,000 more than a year ago.

Furniture Mart to Hold Fall and Winter Shows

CHICAGO (AP)—The Board of Governors of the American Furniture Mart decided to hold two shows, as usual, this fall and winter.

The fall show will be held Nov. 3 to 8 and the winter show from Jan. 5 to 17.

Albert Stone of Gardner, Mass., was elevated to chairman of the board and Harold F. Coffey of Lenoir, N. C., succeeds him as vice-chairman.

North American Rayon

NEW YORK (AP)—North American Rayon Corporation reported for 12 weeks ended June 14 net profit of $365,288, equal to 64 cents a share on its "A" and "B" common stock. This compared with $512,168, or 93 cents a share, in the combined "A" and "B" common shares.

Road Earnings Rise Sharply Month of June

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported that 87 Class 1 railroads had estimated operating revenues of $367,080,657 in June compared with $281,935,333 in June, 1940, and $364,378,248 in June, 1930.

The reporting carriers, the association said, represent 81.8 per cent of total railroad operating revenues.

The June, 1941, revenues were 32.2 per cent above those for June, 1940, and 0.7 per cent above June, 1930.

Freight revenues of the 87 railroads in June totaled $303,596,455 compared with $226,800,617 in June, 1940, and $271,720,651 in June, 1930.

Passenger Revenues Up

Passenger revenues totaled $37,150,692 compared with $30,231,449 in June, 1940, and $56,752,197 in June, 1940.

WASHINGTON (AP)—A 13.6 per cent increase in unloadings at North Atlantic ports of cars of export freight, other than grain, in the first six months of this year was reported by the Association of American Railroads.

The unloadings at ports from Hampton Roads, Va., to the Canadian border were 184,231 cars, an increase of 22,027 over the same period a year ago.

At all Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific ports, unloadings were 283,537 cars, an increase of 6,934 or 2.5 per cent. In June alone 48,296 cars of export freight, other than grain, were unloaded at these ports, compared with 49,557 in June, 1940.

The association said that at New York, the number of cars unloaded for lighterage last month averaged 1,102 daily, the highest since it began keeping such records in November, 1939.

Eastbound freight, of which 88.6 per cent was for export, litered at New York last month amounted to 724,864 tons, compared with 680,761 in the preceding month and 644,857 tons in June, 1940. Westbound lighterage, mostly import traffic, in June was 254,410 tons, compared with 247,693 in the preceding month and 121,374 in June, 1940.

Loadings Reported

NEW YORK (AP)—The following is a partial list of railroads reporting loadings for the week ended July 12 compared with the previous week and a year ago.

	July 12	Last Week	Year Ago
Great Northern	30,773	22,419	25,389
Northern Pacific	13,558	15,044	11,543
St. Paul	33,181	29,992	36,536
Frisco	15,287	14,802	12,429
New Haven	26,166	26,522	26,726
Erie	27,969	29,353	24,770
Southern Pacific	47,157	41,786	34,611
Rock Island	31,062	30,084	27,951
Missouri Pacific	28,382	27,686	23,451
Wabash	17,105	17,013	13,981
Norfolk & Western	29,068	22,542	25,662
Burlington	27,402	25,364	23,542
Del., Lack. & West.	17,649	14,627	16,451
Illinois Central	36,262	34,189	27,548
Delaware & Hudson	16,486	13,022	13,572

June Gold Imports Of $30,718,000 Are Smallest in Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commerce Department said gold imports in the week ended July 9 totaled $9,009,385. This figure was somewhat higher than the preceeding week, but close to average for recent weeks.

Principal shipments were $4,040,024 from Canada and $2,125,095 from Colombia.

Silver imports declined slightly, totaling $919,185, including $491,621 from Mexico and $145,441 from Canada.

Foreign gold deposits under earmark in the Federal Reserve banks increased $1,454,491 to a total of $1,918,240,391.

Recapitulating June figures, the department also said that gold imports in June totaled $30,718,564—one of the smallest totals for any month in recent years.

It included $17,521,000 from Canada, $4,593,000 from Australia, $3,443,000 from South American countries, and $2,114,000 from the Philippines.

Silver imports last month were $4,098,941, about the usual amount. They included $1,960,000 from Mexico, $580,000 from Canada, $512,000 from Japan, and $493,000 from Peru.

Earmarked gold deposits declined $3,980,270 during the month to a total of $1,916,785,900.

Ford Opens School Unit To Give Aircraft Training

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DEARBORN, Mich. — Henry Ford now has educational facilities at the Rouge plant to accommodate 10,000 student mechanics. The school system has just been extended with a new school unit for apprentice training in the aircraft industry.

This extensive school system, comparable in size to a large university, is expected to go a long way toward solving the Ford Motor Company's need for skilled manpower in filling extensive national defense orders.

Addition of the aircraft apprentice school is the latest step in this industrial education system. From a trade school with one instructor and a half-dozen youthful students 25 years ago, the system has expanded to become the largest of its kind in the world.

The aircraft division occupies the front portion of the new $23,000,000 airplane engine plant in which Ford will produce 18-cylinder Pratt & Whitney airplane engines for the United States Army.

General Classified

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SELL Personal Christmas Cards with sender's name. 100 exclusive designs, low as 50 for $1. Complete line fast-selling $1 Christmas Card Assortments. Up to 100% profit. Samples on approval. Jones Art Studios, 708 Anson Place, Rochester, New York.

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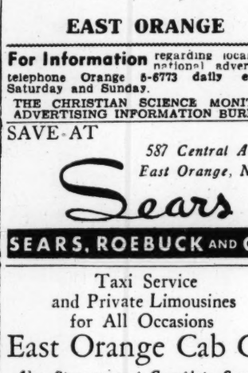

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Delaware 3-3400. Jersey City, N. J.

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

SUNSHINE LAUNDRY
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

MAPLEWOOD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SAMUEL H. ROSS, Inc.
2-lb. box Kraft American Cheese, 55c box
SWAN SOAP
2 sizes, 6 and 10c
177 Maplewood Ave. SO. 2-4700

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WE LIVE TO SERVE
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

BOND'S ICE CREAM
"Worth Driving For"
Upper Montclair Bloomfield
Montclair Heights

NEWARK

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios

Victor, Decca and Columbia Records

GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

Hahne & Co.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

CLINTON
OFFICE SUPPLY CO.
Printing, Filing Supplies
Greeting Cards, Law Blanks
Office Furniture
16 CLINTON ST. MARKET 3-4778-9

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 8-8558, 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily except Friday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

MEIER'S SERVICE STATION
Tires—Batteries—Accessories
Guaranteed Repairs
REPAIRS ON CHRYSLER MADE CARS A SPECIALTY
Tel. OR. 2-0689 517 Main St., Orange, N. J.

PATERSON

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
For Men, Women, and Children
96 Main Street, Paterson, N. J.
188 Main Street, Hackensack, N. J.
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8592-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

N. MEYERS AND SONS, INC.
LEHIGH VALLEY LV ANTHRACITE
KOPPERS FUEL
Coke Coal Oil
Phone PLFD. 6-1911
303 East 4th Street, Plainfield, N. J.

EDDIE'S BEAUTY SALON
Distinctive Hairdressing

518 Park Avenue
Telephone PL. 6-5621
Air-Conditioned for Your Comfort

RIDGEFIELD PARK

ROSDAHL AGENCY
INSURORS—REALTORS
Ridgefield Park, N. J.
HACKENSACK 2-2286

RIDGEWOOD

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

The QUALITY SHOP
SUMMER DRESSES
Play Suits, Slacks and Slack Sets. Sport Shirts for Men
J. F. STRAKOSCH
3 Sheridan Ave. Ho-Ho-Kus, N. J.

C. C. S. Co., Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2 Ridg. 6-3346

BONTON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 North Broad Street
Cleaners, Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

PAUL'S
BEAUTY SALON
111 East Ridgewood Avenue
Phone Ridgewood 6-6167

Place Your Insurance Through
Mason F. Ferris
170 East Ridgewood Avenue
PH. 6-4847 and (Res.) 6-0192-W
LICENSED REAL ESTATE BROKER
Realtor. Approved H. O. L. C. Sales Office

Antiques
RED MOON SHOP
NINA WALKER ROBERTSON
Cedar Hill Avenue
Wyckoff, N. J. Phone Wyckoff 344-J

RUTHERFORD

Park Hardware Company
Garden Hose, Sprinklers, Tools, Screening, etc., etc.
130 Park Avenue Ru. 2-6130

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
ESSO
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware House Furnishings
Paints Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE ROAD Teaneck 6-4991

Butterworth Dairy
222 Elm Avenue Tea. 6-0411
Deliveries in
TEANECK RIDGEFIELD PARK
BOGOTA HACKENSACK

UNION CITY

PAlisade 6-9506
PREWITT SERVICE, Inc.
GENERAL AUTO REPAIRS
COMPLETE LUBRICATION SERVICE
PARK AVE. at 44th St. UNION CITY, N. J.

WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

NEW JERSEY

WESTFIELD

(Continued)

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD WATCHUNG
FANWOOD DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

The Largest Drive-In Station in Town
SERVICENTER
INCORPORATED
EST 1919
Tel. Westfield 2-1020 443 North Ave.
Berse Brothers, Owners "At the Plaza"
All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY, BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING, CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

WALTER BURD'S
AMOCO SERVICE STATION
Center for Lubrication
Central Avenue and Quimby Street
Tel. We. 2-3932

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. WESTFIELD, N. J.

HAMRAH BROS.
Complete Rug Service
Broadloom Specialists
Showrooms, 44 Elm St., Westfield, Telephone WE 2-0028
Plant: 332 Leland Ave., Plfd. Telephone PL 6-4466

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

WEST NEW YORK

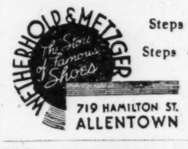
L. J. Rad
JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

PENNSYLVANIA

ALLENTOWN

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of BETTER DRY CLEANING

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"



Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
For Men Women Children

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Arnold's Bakery
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
FINE GROCERIES
and
FRESH VEGETABLES
554 Main Street Phone 6-3500

THE HAMMOND ORGAN
The Organ of Today
Stop in and hear the new Hammond Solovox. It will amaze you. $190.00.
Steinway Kimball and other high-grade pianos. Expert piano tuning.
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

ERIE

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Trask, Roscoll & Richardson Co.
DEPARTMENT STORE ERIE, PENN.
Annual Advanced Sale
Women's Fur Coats
Buy on Lay-a-way Plan

"Airmore" Cool Suits
A beautifully woven poro-weave that keeps you cool and holds its press on the hottest, dampest days. Restful shades and patterns. Expertly tailored. $22.50.
P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-819 State Street, Erie, Pa.

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street Phone 22-987

PENNSYLVANIA

ERIE

(Continued)

The Halle Bros. Co.
116-124 West 10th Street
Play in Cotton this Summer!
COTTON TUBBABLES
In Slacks and Shirts
Play Suits with Shorts

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

HARRISBURG

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

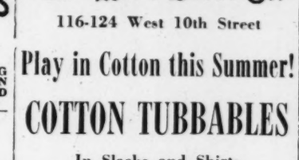
ANCHOR KOLSTOKER
76 years of making quality Heating Equipment. See it in operation at
WOLFE Refrigeration Sales
1831 N. Cameron St. Ph. 4-4913
OPEN EVENINGS

Draperies Venetian Blinds
Offering a complete service in
Interior Decoration
EARL F. GOHL
137 South Fourteenth Street
Phone 4-5544

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside



EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY
We wash all clothes in Ivory Soap
Phone OGONTZ 3290
Ogontz Laundry
Glenside Avenue Wyncote

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

OLD YORK ROAD
Jenkintown

"GUARANTEED OR USED CARS"
BRAUER CHEVROLET
815 GREENWOOD AVENUE
Ogontz 172 Majestic 0265

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A SCHWARZ, Prop
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri. Eves. Phone Ger 5812

FRED J. COOPER
Jeweler by Birth
CUPID WILL BE BUSY this Summer. Select your Diamond and Wedding Rings by mail. Diamond and Wedding Ring set, $54.50. Another set, $91.50.
CLOSED SATURDAYS JULY-AUGUST
109 South 13th Street

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Mayflower 5339. Hours 10 to 2 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Lilli Goodman BEAUTY SHOPPE
403 Professional Bldg., Near Horn's
Atlantic 7753, Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING

FREE: One year's supply (60 pks.) of Rinso and an all-white utility cabinet with every LAUNDRY QUEEN Automatic Washer. Dual-disc Agitator washes two ways. $59.50 and up.
DAVE GEIGER
668 Schuylkill Ave. Dial 40182

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
759 PENN STREET

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Food!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

PENNSYLVANIA

READING

(Continued)

Just what you need in
VACATION SPORTWEAR
for every member of the family—priced to "Save Your Budget"
POMEROY'S

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

SCRANTON

Saul Rubinow
Personal Service
PRINTING
334 Adams Ave.
Phone 8553

At Scranton's Centennial Celebration
Schultheis Florist
records FORTY YEARS of service to the people of the City and of Northeastern Pennsylvania and by telegraph to all parts of the Country. But we keep up-to-date and we sell with our flowers our ideas for decoration and our interest in your SPECIAL OCCASIONS.
H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirtz
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Streets

SEWICKLEY

KNAPP DRUG CO.
Tel. Sewickley 11 and 10
Broadway Pharmacy
Tel. Coraopolis 402
WORCESTER Salt TOOTH PASTE

PERL & REICHBAUM
Successors to Campney's Finer Foods
425 Beaver St. Tel. Sewickley 1404
Iced Cocomalt

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 426 Beaver St.

SWARTHMORE

MADISON BROS.
Fairlawn Grocery Store
413 Dartmouth Ave. Phone 1913

ABBOTTS
DE LUXE ICE CREAM
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
On the Corner We Deliver

UPPER DARBY

STEWART
Cleaners, Tailors, Furriers
Draperies, Curtains, Rugs, Gowns, Wraps, Furs, Garments, Demothed—Moth Bag Free.
7046 Marshall Rd., Ph. Boulevard 2525

UPPER DARBY
Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700

Interboro Laundry Inc.
Quality Laundry Services
Dry Cleaning of the Better Class
Serving Delaware County, West Phila. and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MADISON 530

WILKINSBURG

—Famous Goods by Famous Makers—
Suits, Topcoats, Shoes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, Etc.
DASCH'S MEN'S WEAR
Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4600

KISER BROTHERS
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875

SUMMER PLAY TOGS
CALDWELL & GRAHAM
Penn Ave and Wood St.
Jantzen Bathing Suits and SEAMOLDS by Flexees

Crossword Quiz Answers

W	A	L	K		A	M	I	E	N	S
A		E	E	L		A	N	N		A
S	H	A	D		A	R	K		A	L
P	E	R	G	O	L	A		T	W	O
	L		E	L	F		H	E	L	M
T		H		D	O	G		G		E
H	A	I	G		N	A	G		A	
O	P	S		A	S	P	H	A	L	T
R	E		F	L	O		E	R	I	E
A		J	O	E		I	N	N		L
X	E	R	X	E	S		T	O	L	L

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Anthropomorphic — *An'-thro-po-mor'-fik* (*a* short, first two *o*'s quick-long as in *o*bey, third circumflex as in *o*rb, *i* short).

English seems to like to fashion an adjective out of Greek with the ending *-ic*. This word is from a Greek adjective of slightly different termination, which in pagan times referred to gods and goddesses appearing as actual personages. In modern theological use, "anthropomorphic" refers to conceptions and representations of God of the Scriptures in human form.

Coequal—*Ko-e'-kwal* (*o* long, *e* long, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

The Latin *coaequalis* means "equal" in a decided and emphatic way; and with its native force it comes into English in derived, shortened form.

Depraving — *De-prav'-ing* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *a* long, *i* short).

Goes back to the Latin *pravus*, "crooked." Chiefly employed, perhaps, in English as a past participle, "depraved"; and then equivalent to an adjective. In the present participle form of "depraving" it is also an adjective, and when used without object it would have the signification "tending to the bad and the distorted."

Emptied—*Emp'-tid* (both vowels short).

The word is of Anglo-Saxon descent, and the *y* of the present tense and the *i* of the past are essential elements. Perhaps it is sometimes mistakenly, or carelessly, treated as though the fundamental word were *empt*. The second syllable of the past calls to be sounded as *tid*.

Gog (Ezek. 39:1)—Short *o*, as in *o*dd.

A people personified by an individual name; or, what would be about the same thing, a character or a type referred to as standing for a race or a tribe.

Meshech (Ezek. 39:1)—*Me'-shek* (first *e* long, second short).

Name of a people.

Omnipresence — *Om'-ni-prez'-ens* (*o*, *i*, and first *e* short, second *e* clipped-short as in silent); by Webster's second choice, the final syllable may be shortened to *'ns*. This word carries the main stress on the third syllable, whereas "omnipotence" carries it on the second.

Oppressed (Isa. 58:6)—*O-prest'* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *e* short).

Latin has *opprimere*, "to crush," "to put down"; and the action there is concrete and physical. Such a word, on its way into English, acquires a moral connotation. The "oppressed," therefore, would be those who are "weighed down" by others' cruelty.

Pollute (Ezek. 39:7)—*Po-lut'* (*o* clipped-short as in connect, *u* long as in cube).

Latin has *polluere*, "to dishonor," and that is evidently the force of the word in Ezekiel.

Remove (Jer. 4:1) — *Re-moov'* (*e* quick-long as in debate, *oo* as in moon).

Most often employed transitively, with an object. Its intransitive use, as in the verse in Jeremiah, is doubtless to be regarded as archaic, though apparently surviving in English speech of the folk today.

Suggest — *Sug-jest'* (*u* clipped-short as in circ*u*s, *e* short); by Webster's second choice, *su-jest'* (vowels as above).

The Latin has *suggerere*, "to bring in" underhandedly, or, on the good side, by way of hint. The preposition (*sub*, "from below") has particular influence and shades the meaning favorably or unfavorably.

Tishbite (I Kings 17:1)—*Tish'-bit* (first *i* short, second long).

A proper adjective appearing with the name of the prophet Elijah, to signify the town from which he comes.

Tubal (Ezek. 39:1)—*Tu'-bal* (*u* long as in c*u*be, *a* clipped-short as in *a*ccount).

Name of a people.

Zarephath (I Kings 17:9)—*Zar'-e-fath* (both *a*'s short, *e* quick-long as in *e*vent).

A city located on the route along the coast between Tyre and Sidon; scene of activity of Elijah.

Zidon (I Kings 17:9) — *Zi'-don* (*i* long, *o* clipped-short as in connect).

Same as Sidon, the maritime city of the Phoenicians.

Did You Ever Wonder

If Both Football and Rugby Are Played On the Same Sized Fields?

The American football field is a rectangle 120 yards long and 53⅓ yards wide. It is not the same size or shape as the field on which the British game of Rugby is played. The Rugby field is 110 yards long and 75 yards wide.

If All Oranges Have the Same Number of Sections?

The orange normally contains 10 segments or sections. However, as a result of cultivation the number has been increased in some cases. Most oranges today have between 10 and 12 sections. In navel oranges, however, the number of segments is further increased by the development of a second set of miniature sections, forming a sort of orange-within-an-orange. Incidentally, botanically speaking, the orange is not a fruit—it is a berry!

How Much Water a Fog Contains?

According to a bulletin of the International Ice Observation and Ice Patrol Service, observations taken in a dense fog off the Grand Banks of Newfoundland indicated that it would take a block of fog nine feet wide, 14 feet high, and 100 feet long to contain approximately one glassful of liquid water.—**W. S. Keasbey.**

A Verse for Today . . .

Watchman, what of the night? Watchman, what of the night? The watchman said, The morning cometh.—Isa. 21:11, 12.

The Private Life of a Quiz Kid

Wide World Photos

(1) Gerard expressing a natural curiosity as to the contents of the family icebox. (2) He finds that being a Quiz Kid doesn't count for much on the playground. (3) "It surely would be convenient if boys were born without any ears." (4) "I like everything about school, except arithmetic and writing lessons!" (5) "I try to catch up on my reading on rainy days."

Juvenile Authority On Flora and Fauna

A normal boy in every respect is Gerard Darrow, 8-year-old ornithologist-naturalist star of the popular Quiz Kids radio program. Young Gerard first became interested in birds when he was 18 months old and by the time he was three he could identify about 300 birds. When he was four he knew the difference between a Parnassius and an Anosia plexippus (butterflies to the uninitiated). Now at eight he has gained national recognition as the juvenile authority on flora and fauna with the juvenile brain trust that performs over the air.

Gerard's recipe for success as a "Quiz Kid": "All you have to do to be a Quiz Kid is to go to the library, get some books, take them home and read them, take them back, get some more, read them, and then go back and get some more."

It's an Idea!

Kentucky's city of Lexington has given much study to a problem that affects other cities where there are many trees. When the leaves fall they litter the lawns and streets. What to do with them is the problem. In most cities they are raked up and hauled away to be dumped in waste places. Not so in Lexington. There the leaves are raked and baled. After baling there is a demand for them. Florists and gardeners haul them away and convert them into fertilizer. If the demand is not sufficient to take care of the product of the baler the city finds economy in hauling away in one truckload what might require a dozen truckloads if the leaves were unbaled. The idea appears to be worth thinking about.—Lincoln (Neb.) Journal and Star.

Daily Quotation

EVERY man, however humble his station and feeble his powers, exercises some influence on those who are about him, for good or evil.—A. Sedgwick.

Where Would You Find—

1. General Headquarters of the United States Air Force?
2. The Continent?
3. High Point Park?
4. The Dniester River?
5. The Charterhouse?
6. The country to which Saint Croix belongs?
7. The University of New Mexico?
8. The scene of the launching of the 35,000-ton battleship South Dakota?
9. The Gulf of Aquaba?
10. The only State to show a decrease in population from 1920-1930?

(Answers appear on this page)

Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. Bolling Field in the District of Columbia.
2. Europe, as distinguished from the British Isles.
3. Northwestern New Jersey; noted for its fine views.
4. A river in Poland, and forming the boundary between Rumania and the Ukraine; 800 miles to the Black Sea.
5. London, England; its great hall, considered one of the finest Elizabethan rooms in existence, is reported damaged.
6. The United States. It is one of the Virgin Islands.
7. Albuquerque
8. Camden, N. J., on June 7, 1941; it was the third battleship launched by the Navy within a year. The keel of the cruiser Santa Fe was immediately laid on the same ways.
9. The northeastern part of the Red Sea.
10. Montana; it lost 15,370.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Courtesy Recognized

Cooma, New South Wales

A Boy Scout troop has recently been formed here. The boys planned to camp on a suitable place a few miles from the town, where there had once been an old mill. The mill pool was formed at an elbow bend of the river and is an ideal swimming pool. Obeying the Scout law of courtesy, the boys sought permission from the owner to camp on this property. The owner, a retired gentleman living in a suburb of Sydney, replied at once, giving not only the desired permission but also the block of land itself, consisting of 74¼ acres, to the Cooma troop. The benefactor's brother, a local solicitor, transferred the property to the Cooma troop free of cost. The scouting spirit has given those lads something extra to share with visiting Scouts and a practical illustration of the law of friendliness.

In Lighter Vein

Ah—Victory!

"See how the bride is blushing?"

"Go on, man. That's not a blush. That's the first flush of victory."—Pathfinder.

Depends

Summer Boarder: "What a beautiful view that is!"

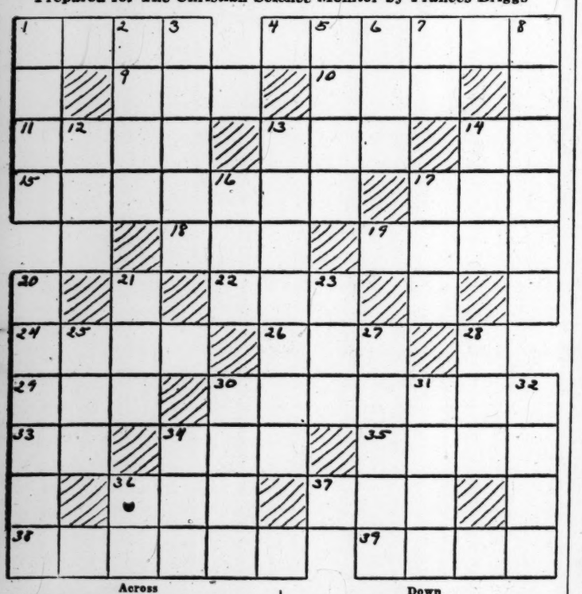
Farmer: "Maybe. But if you had to plow that view, harrow it, cultivate it, hoe it, mow it, fence it, and pay taxes on it, it wouldn't look so pretty."—Grit.

The Big Secret

An English friend of ours recently got a rather peremptory summons asking him to call at Scotland Yard. The inspector who received him explained that it was about a cable sent to him from the United States. "This reference to 'E. S. U.,'" he said. "What does that mean?" Our friend said it stood for the English-Speaking Union, hardly restraining himself from adding "of course." "And just who," the inspector asked, "is the brains behind the E. S. U.?"—The New Yorker.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—A pedograph would be carried by those who do what?
4—What city is scene of first act of Massanet's "Manon?"
9—Snakelike fish.
10—Who was one of daughters of John Milton?
11—What is an American food fish?
13—What State contains only diamond mine in U. S. (abbr.)?
14—Symbol for aluminum.
15—What is an arbor or bower?
17—Game of salta is played by how many?
18—Who is one of creatures in opera "Oberon"?
19—What is apparatus by which ship is steered?
22—What creature is hero of "Bob, Son of Battle"?
24—Who was commander-in-chief of British Army in France in first World War?
26—To annoy by petty fault finding.
29—What goddess was honored by the Opalia?
30—What is used for forming pavements?
33—Musical note.
34—What was Ziegfeld called by intimates?
35—Niagara River connects what lake with Lake Ontario?
36—The Fat Boy in "Pickwick Papers."
37—Tavern.
38—Who is believed to be the King Ahasuerus of Bible?
39—What is a tax paid for some liberty or privilege?

Down

1—What insect makes nest of paperlike substance?
2—What king sought to test his daughters' love for him?
3—What is a small anchor?
5—What was the name claimed by Naomi?
6—What is a writing fluid?
7—Half an em.
8—What Bible character is heroine of an opera?
12—Who was Norse queen of underworld?
13—Who was last king of Spain?
14—What is a shoemaker's tool?
16—Aged.
17—Sheep in its second year is what?
20—What part of body contains heart and lungs?
21—Pronoun.
23—Hiatus.
25—What is an immense herb of Hawaii?
27—Where was Maeterlinck born?
28—Who was son-in-law of Mohammed?
30—Toward the sheltered side.
31—What is a river of Italy?
32—Who was a legendary Swiss patriot?
34—What creature could not reach grapes in Aesop's fable?
36—Junior (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

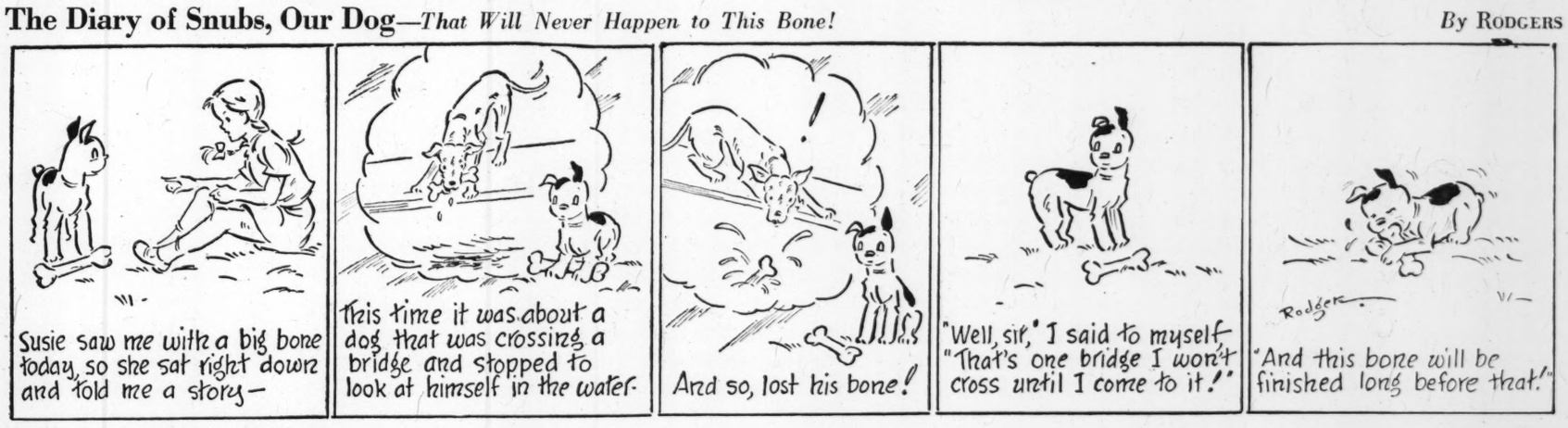
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Poppy Bright*

By Le Pelley

BENJAMIN — COME IN AND MEET POPPY BRIGHT.... SHE WANTS TO KNOW YOU
OH.. ALL RIGHT...
POPPY — THIS IS BENJAMIN...
ER... HELLO
SO GLAD...
IT CAN'T BE THE SAME PERSON — IT CAN'T BE —!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*That Will Never Happen to This Bone!*

By Rodgers


Susie saw me with a big bone today, so she sat right down and told me a story—
this time it was about a dog that was crossing a bridge and stopped to look at himself in the water.
And so, lost his bone!
"Well, sir," I said to myself. "That's one bridge I won't cross until I come to it!"
"And this bone will be finished long before that!"

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Contented Cow*

By The Hagers

"NOW, BOSSY, PLEASE COME OUT," I CRIED, "AND TELL ME WHY YOU WANT TO HIDE."
SHE PEEKED AROUND A TALL CORNSTALK, AND THEN DECIDED SHE WOULD TALK.
"I'VE MADE A BIG MISTAKE," SAID SHE. "A FILM STAR I SET OUT TO BE.
MY PLACE IS HERE. AND ANYHOW, YOU CAN'T PIN GLAMOUR ON A COW."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 16, 1941 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Ersatz Morale

In "Mein Kampf" Adolf Hitler has written of the inability of Imperial Germany to comprehend the forces that would lead men to face death of their own free will. A report by the Committee for National Morale, a group of university psychologists, medical men and social scientists with headquarters in New York, indicates that a similar inability to appreciate fundamental values exists in Nazi Germany today.

The Nazi soldier, the report shows, is a product of applied psychology plus medical and alcoholic stimulus. Analysis of hundreds of German books on the psychology of war has disclosed an attempt to foster a sort of synthetic morale out of ersatz ingredients.

The morale consists of a one-track line of thinking wholly absorbed with the idea of attack. It is bolstered by uniforms designed to give the soldier an exaggerated sense of his own prowess. Evidently retreat and defeat are concepts consciously excluded from his mental equipment. He is protected from ridicule. When all these applications fail to overcome his fear in combat, resort to drugs and alcohol is apparently in order, according to the Committee's report.

Thorough as is the German soldier's training, the extensive development of psychological methods by the Nazis indicates moral weakness rather than strength. Moreover, in this war as in the last, the emphasis on purely material factors has led German officialdom to make the mistake of underestimating the staying power of their chief opponent, Britain.

It is obviously impossible that the British public could have been exposed to the so-called benefits of applied psychology as practiced in German military circles. The individual Briton has had to learn to stand on his own moral feet. In so doing Britons have discovered surprising reserves of courage and of physical as well as moral strength in themselves. Some have been at a loss to explain their experience. Others have recognized that their strength came from a consciousness of the righteousness of the cause to which they had dedicated themselves.

For example: when in 1939 Britain's Government decided to oppose Nazi aggression even at the cost of war, British people felt a sense of peace in their country that had been absent throughout many months of "appeasement." This was a morale that no amount of applied psychology could have produced. Nor could the military forces schooled in theories of ruthless attack break through it.

Just as the German authorities in 1914 had learned little from the history of free peoples making willing sacrifices for righteous causes, so the Nazis have apparently learned little. Nor has Hitler, who in the days when he wrote "Mein Kampf," saw so clearly the German mistake of underestimating truly moral values, avoided a similar mistake in German organization for the present war.

It should be a cause for encouragement among champions of freedom and justice everywhere that the natural ingredients of bravery and strength are native to the cause for which free men stand. For they can know why right is might, and that they are supported by "everlasting arms."

The Squash Unbends

Certain American housewives, shopping for that old favorite, the summer squash, have failed to recognize it this season, we are told. The reason is that the squash has undergone a bit of redesigning.

Instead of displaying the gracefully curving neck which used to embellish the vegetable market trays, the 1941 model is straight, rather resembling an Indian club. One description is that it looks like a "stretched-out egg," but to anyone who has ever tried to stretch an egg that may be a bit disconcerting.

As with so many projects today, the alteration turns out to have been a Government job. One should not jump to the conclusion that it is the Federal Bureau of Investigation which has taken the crook out of the neck of the squash. The fact is it has been done by the Department of Agriculture—through years of patient breeding in order that growers may have a product easier to arrange in crates. There you have it with all the political implications: The squash sticks its neck out and gets regimented in a shipping box.

The superintendents of parks are warned not to let the Department of Agriculture get hold of any of their swans.

National Safety First

Members of Congress will do well to read and ponder carefully the detailed statement which Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, has given to the Senate Military Affairs Committee of the reasons for the War Department's recommendation that selectees, National Guardsmen, and reserve officers be retained in service beyond the year for which they were called.

The view he has opened of the Army's situation and its needs is grimly persuasive. In building an Army the previous nucleus of trained men has had to be spread thin, selectees have had to be drilled in regular units, and specialized National Guard troops have had to be sent on outpost duty. When these forces were inducted, it was hoped that the emergency would be short-lived and that they could be released after a year of training. But the world situation is not a whit less desperate now than it was then. And every man had notice in the law and his terms of service that he might be called for further duty if the Nation's safety demanded.

The Nation's safety does so demand.

In the words of General Marshall, to disband approximately two-thirds of the Army's trained forces at this time "might well involve a national tragedy."

This is not politics; it is a situation created by war. With the rest of the world under arms and engaged in deadly struggle, America cannot be safe without means of defense. Those who have argued that America was too weak to afford to aid Britain against aggressors would now oppose the Army's request and make it still weaker. Congressmen who laudably wish to be fair to the draftees and considerate of their constituents should remember that to guard the Nation's safety is the greatest long-run service to its citizens.

Best Controlled at the Source

The Boston Finance Commission calls attention to a major civic problem when it considers how the flight of business and population from Boston and nearby industrial sections to the more attractive suburbs can be arrested or its effects counteracted.

Individually many homeowners view this migration to the country as a happy trend. But a problem arises for the city because such desertion leaves fewer people and less business to support the municipal services which must be maintained in the heart of the metropolitan area if the whole section, including suburbs, is to prosper. Resulting financial stress encourages blight, obsolescence, and decline, and these in turn accentuate the problem of failing revenues.

The Finance Commission urges that more prosperous communities, such as Newton and Belmont, help maintain certain municipal services of hard-pressed centers. It suggests organizing these services on a metropolitan basis under State guidance.

Although such measures may be desirable to equalize municipal responsibilities and to insure long-range economies, they are not designed to halt decentralization. They attack primarily effect and not cause.

Decentralization, or large-scale migration out of any city, occurs when people find suburbs more desirable. Can decentralization be arrested by making Boston more attractive and livable? Adequate parking facilities, better highways, more playgrounds, better garbage collection, lower taxes, cleaner politics, rehabilitation of blighted areas, and development of attractive home neighborhoods near the downtown section would help. Like the flood problem, decentralization's effects are best controlled at their source.

The German drive into Russia, says the Detroit News, seems to have been held up four days by a fellow with a Red flag. But there's the possibility that the drivers ignored the danger signal and got tangled up in traffic on a one-way road.

Emily Post says it's proper to eat Saratoga chips with the fingers, but if she ever wrote anything against helping yourself to your neighbor's butter, certain persons in Europe failed to read it.

Possibly those canvas tanks the Russians report the Germans to be using are the solution of what to do with pup tents when an army's in a hurry.

The Bookshelf

Down to Simplicity

A kindergarten for adults, PROBLEMS OF MODERN EUROPE, by J. H. Jackson and Kerry Lee (New York: Macmillan. $1.75), is that simple and direct introduction to international affairs that many a newspaper reader has wished for. It requires no more sustained reading effort than a tabloid daily. Graphs and symbols enliven its pages. Maps tell where, and sometimes why, the problems of modern Europe arise.

This is a book of facts, assorted and segregated, first into the basic problems such as: standards of living, resources, population, capital, organization of resources through industry, exchange such as barter and trade through gold, unemployment, nationalism, power. Any one of these subjects can provide a scholar with a lifetime career. The books on any one of them would make a considerable library. But here you have them all in less than fifty pages, half of them to be read, half given over to illustrations.

Now you are ready for a thirty-page tour of the world's principal countries, on which you may ascertain their resources, some of their traditions, racial characteristics and grievances. You will go to Britain, to France, to Italy, to Spain, to Germany, to the Balkans, to the Low Countries, with stop-overs in each locality as brief as those permitted on the cheapest all-expense tours. But you will know more when you get home.

Now for more study, and in the complicated field of international security. But don't get frightened. This is a summer publication. It can be read on the hottest afternoon in August. The question of punishing Germany, or of encircling Germany, or the hope for building international government, or the theory of balance of power—these are never permitted to occupy more than a page each.

This book is put together the way you wish the world was run, so you can understand something about it while rolling off a log. It is that easy to go through the book; but for the total uninitiate it is much more useful. How, for example, to explain "appeasement" and the tragedy to which it led? "The trouble was that the line between 'just' and 'unjust' aggression could not be drawn in time." The authors have taken the trouble to think things down into these easy terms. One has not the heart to quarrel with the solecism in such a simple statement.

This book is not for people who consider minority problems, the dialectic materialism of Marxism and similar subjects as light table talk. But folk who think they just can't keep their minds on anything heavier than a romance from a women's home journal or a Thursday evening Post may be glad of this aid to discovering their more statesmanlike qualities.

C. W. M.

Our Readers Say—

Mr. Hoover's Speech

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have hesitated for a long time to voice an opinion as to national affairs and our part in them for it did not seem to me that events or spokesmen had sufficiently clarified the issues.

But both events and speeches of recent weeks have revealed in crystal-clear tones the false thinking or confusion of those who would lead us, on both sides of the Atlantic.

It is, however, unnecessary to speak negatively of anyone, since one positive message has lifted high a standard worthy to follow. I speak of Herbert Hoover's speech of June 29. I pray, with deep gratitude to him, that that great American plea may be heard above the confusion.

Surely Hoover's was an expression of wisdom, sanity, full support of that nation nearest right, separation from any endorsement of false ideologies, and alert preparedness not only against attack but for the protection of our ideals and of humanity.

Because I have been unable previously to clarify the whole picture, I have left no criticism nor blame for seeming inconsistency in others. The issues have appeared confused. Now they are clear. I pray that we may all perceive that clarity and walk in that light.

ANN PUTCAMP

San Diego, Calif.

East and West—and Kipling

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the excellent Madame Koo article in a recent Monitor, your writer refers to Kipling—as it seems to me about 1,000,000 quoters have done since the poem was published—in one brief line: "proving, despite Kipling, that the East and the West can meet."

I always wonder if that is all that is read of the fine poem at which their quotation gives a sidelong glance. If only they'd quote the final stanza of the stirring "Ballad of East and West":

"But there is neither East nor West,
Border, nor breed, nor birth,
When two strong men stand face to face,
Though they came from the ends of the Earth!"

Kipling did appreciate "the real thing" in those whom he may have sometimes considered a part of the "White Man's Burden."

Sorry to be a bore, but I've seen that sketchy quotation so many times, over half a lifetime, that this was once too many, especially in the broadminded and meticulously fair Christian Science Monitor.

Brookline, Mass. MINNIE LEONA UPTON

Idaho and Forests

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

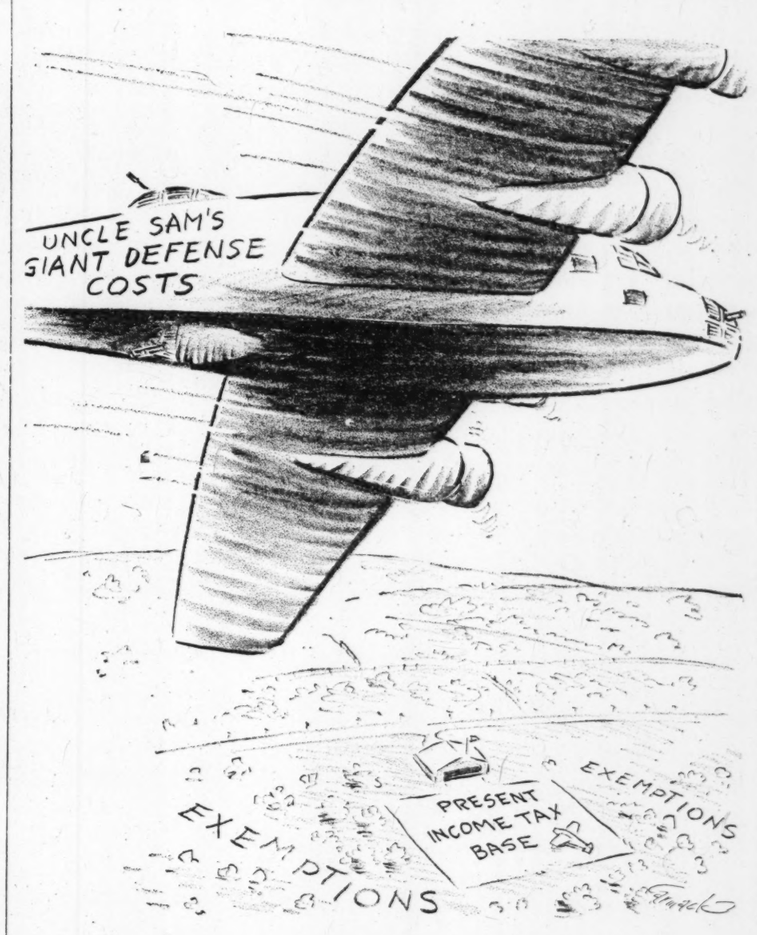
There appeared in your usually accurate and reliable paper an editorial in which you stated "The American State which produces the greatest amount of lumber is the first State to have a law that compels the operators to leave sufficient seed trees to reforest cut-over areas." But for once, my friend, you are not abreast of the times.

In 1937 the Idaho Legislature passed Senate Bill No. 207 which provides for the leaving of sufficient seed trees and in addition prescribes logging practices so that the least injury will result to the residual stand when logging operations are carried on.

Boise, Idaho FRANKLIN GIRARD, State Forester

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Outgrown



Give Them the Refusal . . .

It sounded so familiar I had to look sharp not to laugh out loud when the woman said, "Oh, I'd love to have a dog, but they tie you down so; you can never go anywhere!"

I looked at the Scotty, surreptitiously. Maybe he grinned at me, maybe he didn't; I choose to believe he did. I had just gone on one trip, and was about to go on another, and there was no problem of anyone tying anyone down because the dog had simply seen to his simple belongings going in with the rest of the luggage, and gone along.

People say, "Gracious! What an undertaking! It's all I can do to get myself on a trip—much less a dog!" I am bound to think that idea grows out of making too hard work of it. Take it easy, that's our motto.

You take the time we—the dog and I—went to the Coast by air, from New York. I knew ten days ahead that I was going. I didn't decide to take him until the night before I left; so you can see there was not time enough for any commotion.

In a way this business of taking the dog everywhere grew out of being afraid to look him in the eye and leave him behind. A dog can make you feel you have committed an atrocity, if you go, and force him to stay behind. The alternative was to take the dog along. Every time you do it, it becomes that much easier. If I were to start off anywhere now without him, I would be uneasy, convinced I was forgetting something which would, in the end, cause me enormous bother. The forgetting, I mean.

* * *

If I am going anywhere strange,—that is, unknown to me,—I always take a can of food and a can opener with me. Because, at the end of a trip the dog likes (a) to settle down to a good meal and (b) to settle down to a good sleep. So I try to have us self-sustaining, so to speak. I know of nothing harder to find in strange surroundings than a can opener. Therefore,—it is merely a matter of simple precaution,—I am never without one, when we are traveling.

If we are going by train or plane, I always spend the last five minutes at the terminal, getting him a drink of water. You may say "But what do you use for a drinking bowl?" We don't. We have a game we play about that. I buy a lily cup for a penny, which he enjoys seeing me do. I then fill it from the gusher and he drinks. That's all there is to it—except the sly delight I am sure he takes in the passersby who pause to watch him drink out of a cup, of all things. And he's learned to do it so neatly too.

One of the best parts of travel, from his standpoint, are the new people he encounters. He was always a one for people talking to him, wherever he went. He is even not above urging them a little, if they need it, by pausing with one foot lifted in the air, his jet eyes gazing up into their faces so that, if they were in the most tremendous hurry, it would still be impossible to pass him by without a word.

I always choose to believe too that he looks at me and laughs when they say, "Does he bite?" before they attempt to pat him. He wouldn't really bite his worst enemy for the simple reason that he has no enemies, and it is a huge joke to have people looking anxious and asking, doubtfully, "Will he bite?"

* * *

I can't make out who gets the most out of our travels, the dog or I. There was the night we went up on the State of Maine Express; the bed in the roomette was as high as a mountain, and he had decided he was on top of it for the duration, when—into the next roomette, came someone with something which turned out to be a cat. A chatty cat, which talked for hours before going to sleep. Never was there such a night for the dog. But when I say that he never barked once—only walked post on the bed all night and once or twice made me hoist him to the floor so he could apply his nose to the crack under the communicating door—you will know that I know what I am talking about when I say it is fair and safe to give our domestic fauna the refusal, at least, of any trips, for generally they can be counted on to be so entranced by the ordinary give-and-take of travel that they will be no trouble whatever and, on the contrary, will enrich your trip by their own enjoyment.

Nor am I emboldened to this view by the fact that the Scotty is relatively small. We—he and I—were mooning around the air terminal at Burbank one night when the transcontinental came in and off it stepped a wondrous great Doberman pinscher, as big as a small pony, to be sure, but with no more signs of wear and tear from the trip than we ourselves.

We've taken all sorts of trips. Long ones and short ones. Well-cushioned ones and bumpy ones. Primitive ones and sophisticated ones. We are convinced it all boils down to simple planning. What do you yourself require, on a trip? Food at suitable intervals, a drink of water now and then, enough space to sit down and stand up in.

"You never can go anywhere, with a dog!" Indeed! Nonsense. All you have to do is give them the refusal. But don't expect them to refuse! Travel is so broadening, we always say!

JANET MABIE

Mirror of World Opinion

"Earn Those Blessings"

We may remind ourselves that even in times of external security the success and even the existence of a democracy depends upon certain qualities characterizing the individual citizen—intelligence, courage, and above all a sense of responsibility. By responsibility I mean the individual's recognition that he must earn those blessings which he would enjoy; that he must not expect to get something for nothing; that the privileges of the community in which he lives must depend upon his contribution to the community; beyond everything, that freedom is . . . to be achieved, perhaps painfully, through the judgment, the tolerance, the self-reliance, and the self-denial of the individual. Such qualities should characterize the product of the universities, for without them democracy cannot long endure. We are pledged to the maintenance of learning; pledged also to the infusion of learning with these moral qualities which by their power are sufficient to carry us from the stage of knowledge up to the higher wisdom.—PRESIDENT CHARLES SEYMOUR of Yale, addressing agents of the Yale Alumni Fund.

The Wide Horizon

Icelanders Love Americans

By Elizabeth Yates

When the dynamic news broke about the United States occupation of Iceland, our first thought was "How happy the Icelanders must be!" For they have a natural leaning toward America. Did not an Icelander, Leif Ericsson, discover the continent some 400 years before Columbus ever thought of sailing westward? And it is the American way of life with its mental freedom and sense of brotherhood, its liberating inventions, its films and fashions that they like.

We found, during a long summer spent in that island touching the Arctic Circle, a life which delighted us, a people that filled us with lasting affection, a land that startled us with its bleak beauty.

We found food simple but good: much fish, with salmon in abundance; much mutton; potatoes and excellent dairy products; the finest little cakes and pastries ever baked anywhere; almost no fruit and only rarely those vegetables they were learning to force in soil heated by water from natural hot springs.

We found, too, a nation deeply and truly cultured. Iceland's people adopted Christianity by vote about the year 1000, and its impress of freedom and humanity has gone deep into their lives. The democratic way of government having been adopted early in their history, its evidence is clear. There are no slums and no mansions, no class distinction, and no prisons. There is equal education resulting in opportunities for all, and a pride in work giving the domestic servant as much dignity as the Free Church bishop. Everyone shakes hands on the least provocation.

* * *

Loving books and learning since those earliest days when the Sagas were their very food and drink, Icelanders are proud of the fact that they write and publish more books per capita than any other nation in the world. Artists painting in bold strokes and vivid colors, and poets writing with the strength and courage of the old Sagas are subsidized by the Government and form a notable part of the population.

They are hospitable, these people. Speaking English quite generally, a casual meeting or a purchase in a shop or a climb with a guide will inevitably result in being asked to house or farm with a feeling that it is yours to use and enjoy as long as you will.

One such family in Reykjavik shared their home with us evening after evening, delighting in telling us about Icelandic life. Fluent in tongue and memory, they quoted English and American poets to us at length and were eager to talk the night through. We were constantly being uncomfortably cornered.

Why had we kept the names of the days of the week as they were? When Iceland adopted Christianity they saw no need to go on honoring the Norse gods, so they promptly changed the names of the days of the week. The First Day, the Second Day, they called them, the Middle Week Day, and Saturday was appropriately referred to as the Warm Water Day.

Why did we cling to the past so when life was always going forward? True, they had a museum in Reykjavik, but it was for the most part the National Library, since books held all one needed to remember.

What was there about money that was so important to us? Was there anything in life more important than thinking? A snug little house with modern comforts and plenty of books, then friends to exchange ideas with—was there anything else that really mattered?

* * *

All the people of Reykjavik seem to go to the dock to welcome an incoming ship or wave farewell to one departing. As we sailed away in the white midnight, the crowd on the dock lifted their voices in the majesty and might of their national anthem. The notes seemed vast as the spacious stretches of the land, the words humble as the smallest flower growing in a high pasture:

Our country's God! Our country's God!
We worship Thy name in its wonder sublime.
The suns of the heaven are set in Thy crown
By Thy legions, the ages of time!
With Thee is each day as a thousand years,
Each thousand of years but a day.
Eternity's flower with its homage of tears
That reverently passes away. . . .

Our country's God! Our country's God!
Our life is a feeble and quivering reed;
We perish, deprived of Thy spirit and light
To redeem and uphold in our need.
Inspire us at morn with Thy courage and love,
And lead through the days of our strife!
At evening send peace from Thy heaven above,
And safeguard our nation through life.

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